The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,193—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.

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SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Dates.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th Mar.
* PERSIA	8020	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8020	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7917	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	7247	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	8262	T. Leigh	18th "
ORIENTAL	8284	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8020	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	8244	J. F. Jephson	15th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
CLEOPATRA	R. Colludani	4,070	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bolen	4,149	1st May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

1st Class. 2nd Class. Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.... Rs. 960. Rs. 337-8. Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA THERESA	T. Rasnevich	3,041	on or about 12th March 1901.

* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM.... A. Bliaffer .....4,766 22nd Mar., 1901.
F. FERDINAND....A. Martinolich.... 6,043 in April 1901.
TRIESTE.....A. Mills.....3095 in May 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

Saloon. Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....Rs. 412-8 Rs. 165.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

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E. SCARPA, Agent.
Samoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 8th March, 1901.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, the 14th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomorah, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 21st March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 14th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March, 1901.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,308	Seiller	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1,000 safe was a record) proves this

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
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BY RICHARD ISAAC BRUCE, C.I.E.,

Formerly Political Agent, Baluchistan; late Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division, Punjab, India.

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Gallery ..... Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Pit and Gallery.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9-15 Sharp.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15TH,

FLORODORA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH,

SAN TOY.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY AND Co. Hummum Street.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.
(BOMBAY BRANCH)
A GRAND EVENING CONCERT
IN AID OF THE ABOVE FUND
WILL BE GIVEN BY
THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL UNION.
Under the distinguished patronage of
HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE.
In the TOWN HALL
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH, AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture ..... La Couronne D'or ..... Hartman
MEMBERS BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION.
Song ..... Sing sweet Bird ..... Wm. Ganz.
Mrs. H. N. SHIVAI
Mandoline Duet ..... A Frangesa March ..... G. Balsoghi
Miss. BANOO D. E. VACHA and Mrs. DOVE
Song ..... Love me, Sweet, with all thou art ..... M. V. White
Mr. FRED. NOEL PATON
Violin Solo ..... Morceaux Favoris Op. 3 No. 1 ..... J. Berlioz
Mr. J. L. PANDAY.
Recitation ..... Some Merchant of Venice .....
Misses. C. M. CURSETJI and D. N. PATEL.

INTERVAL

PART II.

March ..... Tournament ..... Theo: Benbeur
MEMBERS BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION.
Song ..... May Time ..... Erick M Helmund.
Miss PHEROZ K N KABRAJEE.
Piano & Violin ..... Sarabande and Tam-bourin ..... Leclair
The Misses SOONABAI and AVANBAI JUSSAWALLA.
Piano Solo ..... Hochzeits ag ..... Greig
Miss PIROJA D N VACHA.
Violin Solo ..... Selected.
Prof. K. LAGATOLLA.
Song Comic ..... Selected
Mr BEN DEFRECE.
GOD SAVE THE KING.
Accompanist—Mr Sydney Dove.
Musical Director—Prof Lagatolla

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats ..... Rs. 2
Tickets to be had at Messrs SOUNDY and Co.

N. S. JAMSETJEE.
Honorary Secretary.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "HISPANIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 8th March, 1901.

BOMBAY HORSE & DOG SHOW.

TO be HELD on the Oval on the AFTERNOON of WEDNESDAY the 13th and THURSDAY the 14th March.

Season Ticket admitting LADY and GENTLEMAN Rs. 5 obtainable from

D. LINDSAY,
HONY: SECY: & TREA:
Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
THE INDIAN MIDLAND, BHOPAL STATE, BINA-BARAN, BHOPAL-UJJAIN, AMRAOTI AND KHAMGAON RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after FRIDAY, the 15th of March, 1901, a NEW TIME TABLE of TRAINS will come into force.

For detailed particulars of Trains and other information see Time Table Sheet exhibited at Stations and also the Coaching Tariff in force from the 15th March, 1901.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th March, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF UNIFORM SUIT FOR STATION MASTERS AND OTHERS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to (1 P.M.) gun-fire, on the 1st April, 1901, for the SUPPLY of UNIFORM CLOTHING, HELMETS and CAPS for Station Masters and others.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the General Traffic Manager on application and the sum of Rs 250 must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of April 1901, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts of the Company from 1st July to 31st October 1899, during which time the Company's Mill was worked by the liquidators.
2. To receive and adopt the final accounts laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the properties of the Company disposed off and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators in accordance with Section 128 of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.
3. To pass resolutions as to the disposal of the unclaimed dividends and the unpaid balance of the Final distribution of the Area of the Company and any Cash Balance that may remain in hand on day of the meeting and of the Account Books and Documents of the Company.

BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 8th March, 1901.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1899 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1899, respectively.
Shares Lists and Rates of Exchange.
Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
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Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH, AT 9 P.M.,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

MISS JANET WALDORF
AND
MR. NORVAL McGREGOR,
In conjunction with
MR. EDMUND RUSSELL.
Supported by a Powerful Company,
WILL PERFORM THE 5 ACT HEROIC MELODRAMA
INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN,
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SCENES FROM HAMLET.

Ismenia ..... Miss Janet Waldorf.
Ingomar ..... Mr. Norval McGregor.
Hamlet ..... Mr. Edmund Russell.

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On THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, at 9-30.

FULL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA.

PARTICULARS LATER.

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BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
WILL BE OPENED BY
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
AT THE SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, BOMBAY,
ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF MARCH, 1901, AT 5 P. M.

The Society's Conversazione will be held on FRIDAY, the 15th March, at 5 P. M.
Military Band on the 15th and 16th instant.
The Exhibition will be OPEN Daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M,
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEASON TICKETS 3 RUPEES.
Exhibitors will not be allowed free entrance to the Exhibition

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, of which notices have been given, will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION, called for MONDAY, the 11th MARCH, 1901, at 3 P.M. :—

56. From Mr. Acacio G. Viegas :—For requesting the Commissioner to report the cause of the offensive smells which are noticed at the foreshore along the Cumballa and Malabar Hills.

57. From Mr. Acacio G. Viegas :—For requesting the Commissioner to report as to whether bungalows on Warden and Nepean Sea Road have sufficient latrine accommodation for domestic servants.

58. From Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin :—For requesting the Commissioner to report as regards the nuisance on the foreshore from Marine Lines to Colaba.

59. From Mr. Acacio G. Viegas :—For requesting the Commissioner to report the names of the officers under whose immediate supervision the portion of the Tanna Duct which has given way was constructed and whether the accident can be ascribed to any negligence on the part of any of those officers.

60. (a) From the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, C.I.E., seconded by Mr. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Proposing the election of Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhalawalkar, Kt., as one of the Trustees of the City Improvement Trust Board.

(b) From Mr. James Macdonald, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Proposing as above.

61. (a) From the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., seconded by Mr. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Proposing the election of Mr. Acacio G. Viegas as a Trustee of the City of Bombay Improvement Board of Trustees,

(b) From Mr. James Macdonald, seconded by Mr. H Kennedy,—Proposing as above,

62. From Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, seconded by Khan Bahadur Ramanjee Byramjee Patell, Proposing the election of Mr. Khareshedji N Wagra as a Trustee of the Improvement Trust Board.

63. From Mr Kalikhosru N Kabraji :—For requesting the Commissioner to allow the construction of shops on ground floors used for dwelling purposes.

64. From Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadiya:—For requesting the Commissioner to make suggestions for the amendment of the Municipal Act to prevent malpractices and frauds at Ward Elections in future.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 6th March, 1901.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
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F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

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LIMITED, OF PARIS.
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Chief Representatives for Bombay.
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Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

"HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE," Little Miss Muffett and other nursery designs in Spoons Forks, Cups, &c., in Sterling Silver. The latest Novelties, in presentation, Silver Ware for Children, MARCKS & Co. Ld., Bombay, and Poona.

CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, has met with marked success in the treatment of Intermittent, Remittent and Jungle Fevers. Price Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—"ROBROY CANOE," fittings complete and Canvas Cover, length 13 feet 8inches, breadth 2 feet 2 inches. Apply to COMMANDING OFFICER, P. & O. s. s. Valetta, Bombay Harbour.

ON VIEW.—Mr. B. H. Hewett's Valuable Household Furniture, Piano, Lady's "Swift" Bicycle, etc, at Grant House, Pallan Road, behind Crawford Market, to be sold on SUNDAY, 10th March.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower, —SUN PROOF HELMETS. Light Weight. Pith Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape. Re. 11-8. Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8. New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Ecuador Straw Hats.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

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COMPOUNDER.—For a Prasee Firm, (English-speaking, decent looking, sober Goanese, that has worked in an English Chemist's Shop preferred). Must be a neat and accurate dispenser, able to manage in absence of principal. State age, experience, reference, salary required. Board and lodging free on premises. Enclose photo and testimonials to FRAMJEE S. GANDY, Lahore.

WANTED, a COMPETENT CUTTER, for a (gents) Tailoring Establishment. Apply sharp stating nationality experience and salary required to "R. G." care of this paper.

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TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld. Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bandora.

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TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

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has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Werms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,

MODERATELY PRICED.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 32 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

NERVOUS.
DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Nerve, Misanthropy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has successfully used for years by an eminent Specialist Physician, by whose kindness we are now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address —The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most Powerfull Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liquor the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and advices in connection with the latter required, Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
TRAIN ALTERATIONS COMMENCING
15th MARCH, 1901.

AS the WHOLE TRAIN SERVICES will be ALTERED and REVISED and NOW FAST PASSENGER TRAINS will be RUN on the MAIN LINE instead of the Mixed Train Services, the public are invited to study the B. N. Railway Time Tables which will be issued before the 15th Instant.

In this connection passengers are reminded that the train alterations commenced to run to the altered timings on the 15th March from the starting point of the different Trains and the Branch Line Train will be ALTERED from the date the Main Line Trains alter theirs.

The Up Bombay & Madras Mails will leave Howrah on 12th Instant to the altered timing but both these and the down Trains from Bombay and Madras will not reach their destination to the altered timing until the 17th March. The same with the Passenger Train services.

The public are therefore invited to enquire of the station masters from the 15th to 17th March when the Trains will take up the new timings passing their Stations.

The following are the principal Train alterations:—

Up Madras Mail will leave Howrah at 7-10 and will be accelerated to reach Madras (Hayapuram) in 48 hours.

The Down Madras Mail will leave Hayapuram Station at 18-45 hours and be accelerated to reach Howrah in 47 hours. 35 Mts.

The Up Bombay Mail will be altered to leave Howrah at 12-15 hours and be accelerated to reach Bombay in 45 hours.

The Down Bombay Mail will be altered to leave Victoria Station at 12 hours and be accelerated to reach Howrah in 44 3-4 hours.

The Up Kutni Mail will be altered to leave Bilaspur at 16-30 and be accelerated to reach Kutni in 11 hours 10 minutes.

The Down Kutni Bilaspur Mail will be altered to connect with the Up E. I. Bombay Mail at leave at 17-15 and be accelerated to reach Bilaspur in 10 hours and 45 mintes, to connect with Up B. N. R. Bombay Mail.

For other Train alterations and intermediate timings see public Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
CALCUTTA, 2nd March, 1901.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

A COUNTRY HOUSE with land near Sobernheim in Germany. Good shooting close at hand; the Nahe river runs at the foot of the Meadows, beer abound in the neighbourhood in the winter. The owner would SELL for £2000, OR LET on a ten years lease, for a rent to be settled on application to K. K. ENGLISCHERHOF SOBERNHEIM A NAHE RHEIN PROVINZ, GERMANY

THE ONLY and BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR DESTROYER. Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, natural by speaks for its goodness. Use no other, save to give pleasing result. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness it is not surpassed by any in the field, "Calcutta Weekly Notes". Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras". This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette": It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country. It will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar, Allahabad: It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. Lawyer, Ahmedabad: The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. Madras Law Journal: It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests. Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

HORSE'S FOOD
At Rs. 5 per cwt.
GANGJI PADAMSEY,
Grain Merchant and Horses' Food Supplier in all parts of India.

CRUSHED FOOD, Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, &c., Crushed or Uncrushed, can be had here at Moderate Prices. (Received large stock from Up-country.)
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cell Street, Chakla, where they make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Sentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate prices.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Purifies Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from bad sores on my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This is nearly two years ago now, and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life."

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried Clarke's Blood Mixture. They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised."
"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint."
"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the vast majority of, long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.
Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" on the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £ 97 = —1-4
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £102 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £108 1-2 = —1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ... £ 63 3-8 = —1-8
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 1-8 = —1-16
Do at New York ..... 61 1-4 = unchanged.
Exchanges on London at Paris ... 25·21 = plus 1
Do in New York ..... 4·87 3-8 = unchanged.
Discount Bank of England ..... 4 p. c. = do
" Short London Bills ..... 3-8 p. c. = do
" Indian Bank Bills ..... 3 5-8 p. c. = do
Bills on Calcutta ..... Rs. 20,000 } Is. 3 31-32d.
" Madras ..... Rs. 10,000 }
SEEDS—unchanged.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£36,300,000	plus £ 400,000
Public Deposits	£12,300 000	— £ 600,000
Other "	£39,700,000	— £1,700,000
Other Securities	£12,700,000	— £2,700,000
Notes and Gold	£25,400.0.0	plus £ 400,000

The Bank's reserve is 49 per cent. of the liabilities.

EXPORTS OF GOLD FROM BOMBAY.

1901	Description of Goods.	Shippers.	Destination	Vessels
Mar 7	Gold Bullion (Government Property Rs. 75,00,000)	The Mint Master	London	S. S. Arabia
"	1 G Sil Rupees (Rs 1,00,000)	The Bank of Bombay	Mangalore	Patna
"	City Sil Slabs (Rs 300)	Rahi m Boo Ja Moorji	Do	Indravati
"	Foreign silver Coins (Rs 600)	E H Allana	Do	Do
"	1 G Sil Rupees (Rs 4,000)	K Purshotam & Co	Kundapur	Do

EXCHANGE.

After the Mail left rates opened quiet at 1s. 3 31 32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three month's Credits, but on opening after the Holi holiday the market began to show signs of weakness, rates losing 1-32nd with very little business passing. Merchants had the chance of placing ready Bills at 1s. 4 3-16d., but few, if any, took advantage of the concession offered by the Banks, and on the result of the allotment of Council Bills being known on Thursday morning, general rates recovered the 1-32nd lost on Tuesday morning with little or nothing doing. Private Telegraphic was placed at 1s. 4d., and re-sales of Demand at 1-32nd higher. With the exception of Cotton, shipments of which are fairly brisk, Seeds and Wheat are coming on to the market very poorly, and as merchants must lot offorward contracts towork off there is very have a little chance of ready and near Bills being sold for some time to come.

The following are our closing quotations :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
" Francs	170 1-2
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	200
Hongkong "	147
Japan "	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government has been weak during the week under report. Fluctuations are very few and business is limited owing to the absence of Marwaree dealers. Market seems to be quite deserted. On Monday Paper market opened at 95-3 for the settlement and gradually declined to 94-14 per cent. till Thursday, when the market opened at 94-14 and closed steady at 95 per cent. upon the report of the Bank of Bombay having reduced its rate of interest from 9 per cent. to 8 per cent. On Friday market opened at 95 and closed at 95-1 per cent. Ready Paper in large amounts is about three annas lower than forward, while small clean pieces are about 6 annas higher. Money market is a shade easy, and the local Banks are taking short deposits at 6 to 6 1-2 per cent. Municipal and Port Trust Bonds are quite neglected at previous quotations.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The Share market may be called quiet, especially as regards Mill scrip. In Press shares Mofussils are in good demand at 422 1-2, Indians at 155, Volkarts at 1,086, while Berar Press shares have changed hands at 555. In Railway shares, Ahmedabad-Prantij and Tapti Valley shares are quiet at 695 and 460, respectively. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1,242 1-2. In Miscellaneous shares, Alcock and Badhams are steady at 200 and 155. Marcks have changed hands at 146, Treachers at 970, Port Cannings at 472 1-2, Telephone at 28 1-4 and Bombay Flour at 700. The remaining companies are more or less unchanged at the previous quotations. In mill shares Currimbhoys, Davids and Standards are quiet at 535, 190 and 235. Petits after touching 1,670 have again improved to 1,685. Globe Land Mill and Laxmidas have declined to 300 and 375 without any business passing in them. Swadeshis and Central have changed hands at 530 and 1,900. Morarji and Shelapurs are quiet at 1,425 and 1,730. The remaining companies are quite neglected at or about the previous rates, and selling orders can be put through with difficulty.

FREIGHTS.

At the close of last week the market quietened down owing to numerous rates being forced on the market due to early declaration for March shipment, and rates gave way, these being more or less arranged. Very few are coming out now, while considerable bookings have been going on this week. After the mail left 13s. to 13s. 6d. was accepted for Antwerp and Dunkirk for March, with owners inclined to take lower rates for April-May. For Antwerp and Hamburg business has been done in the Drachenfels at 15s., while in the Stanley Hall for Liverpool Cotton and Wool was taken at 14s. 6d. and 15s. The Southport has been taken up by native charterers for two picked ports for March loading at 14s. for March April.

The Krongberg has berthed for London and Havre for near shipment and 14s. has been paid for the former port. The Longships, taken some time back, will probably load for Dunkirk and a second port.

The Barbara is reported fixed for two picked ports at 14s. 6d., with option of Hamburg at 6d. higher for 15th April—15th May shipment.

Two steamers have been taken up to load with rice from Rangoon to Bombay at Rs. 7, both for April loading, namely, the Foreland and Mahratta.

For ready and near shipment the bookings have been heavier than for some time past, at 15s. for Continental ports, but principally for Genoa. The market closes with more bookings for Continental ports and Hamburg at previous rates.

COALS.

The Market was quiet in the early part of the week, but since the result of the leaders was known it has firmed to a slight extent. A re-sale of a small lot of Deshargurs is reported at Rs. 14-4, and in Bird's Navigation at Rs. 11-8, while 500 tons of the latter, ex Cyprus, was sold at Rs. 11-4.

The result of the call for tenders by the B B & C I Railway is that they have accepted 120,0000 tons in all for next year, about half of which will reach Bombay, the balance being sold at the pit's month. Desharyur fetched Rs. 14-8. Heilger's Rs. 13-8 and Muir's Navigation Rs. 12-12 was reported sold yesterday. Another lot of Desbargur, 2,500 tons, for March shipment at Rs. 14-8, with sellers now asking for Apl-May more, as there is only a limited quantity within reach.

In Jardine's 800 to 1,000 tons were placed ex Bunder at Rs. 14-12.

WHEAT.

Nothing doing for export, but owing to speculation rates close at one anna higher than last week at Rs. 4-5-6 for White Delhi, April-May. Arrivals 28,166 cwts.

LINSEED.

There has been a better inquiry during the week at Rs. 8-3 with buyers but with few sellers. April-May steadier at Rs 8-2 to Rs 8-2-6. Arrivals 30,962 cwts.

RAPESEED.

In ready Brown Kutnee there has been a fair demand throughout the week and it closes steady at last week's rates, say 6-14 forward. There has also been a good enquiry and market steadied up, closing again quiet at 6-12-6 Brown Cawnpore, 6-2-6 Yellow Cawnpore, 7-6 Yellow Guzerat(nominal). Arrivals 17,780 cwts.

POPPYSEED.

Steady with some inquiry from shippers. We quote to-day 7-11-6. Arrivals 475 cwts.

CASTORSEED.

The market is dull with little doing. Market closes about 8as. lower than last week for ready at 34-8 April-May. We quote 33-12. Arrivals 22,829 cwts.

GINGELLY.

The market is quiet but with a steady demand for export. Our local consumption rates have remained unchanged.

White 50 per cent.	Rs. 42-0
" 75 "	" 44-4
" 85 "	" 45-0

Arrivals 45,764 cwts.

GROUNDNUTS.

The following are the weekly arrivals for Groundnuts :—15,099 cwts.

RICE.—246,011 cwts. Myrabollams—26,642 cwts.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 7th March, 1901 :—

Cotton	7,245	bales.
Wheat	8,895	cwts.
Linseed	5,839	"
Rapeseed	2,078	"
Gingellyseed	5,585	"
Poppyseed	57	"
Groundnuts	951	"
Castorseed	5,993	"
Rice	108,047	"
Myrabollams	3,946	"

PIECE-GOODS.

The Holi holidays have interfered with business all the week and nothing has been done. Owing to the weakness of cotton the market is easier, but in the absence of buyers prices nominally remain unchanged.

Stocks continue to accumulate, and as money is too scarce in the bazaar, dealers are unable to take delivery of goods now arriving.

SUGAR.

The demand continues very poor and this combined with tight money and heavy arrivals of Mauritius has tended to weaken the market, rates all round having further given way. In forward dealers are not inclined to operate at present.

Austrian Large Crystals... Rs. 12-6-0 per cwt.
Austrian Crystals and German Rs. 11-14-6 to 11-15
Mauritius ..... Rs. 11-0-6 to Rs. 11-11

COPPER.

The market is very dull and no business is passing. We quote Rs. 64-4,

YELLOW METAL.

The market is steady at Rs. 51-8 with a small business in the bazaar.

COTTON.

The heavy decline in cotton in Liverpool and New York during the week reacted on our local market, coupled as it was with fairly free supplies and only very moderate buying. Prices of ready cotton slumped down sharply with holders keen to realise. The decline brought out buyers and a large business was done during the past three days chiefly to shippers, local mills being diffident buyers. Distress lots were cleared out and although there was a decline again to-day on the other side prices locally were much the same. In contracts there was also a considerable decline, though not to the same extent as in ready cotton. The business done was only moderate, but at the close sellers were inclined to stiffen rates, which were quoted :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.
Broach	223	...	218 25th March.
Bengal	...	162	... do.
Khandesh	...	166	... do.
Bhownugger ...	202	185	... April May
" ...	...	...	173 15-25 May

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats easier. Manchester was dull. Total sales 14,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surats 400 bales. Imports 5,000 bales. Spot 5 = —3-32. Egyptian Fair Brown 7 = —1-16. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.
4·38	4·38	4·37
2·64	2·64	2·64

In New York.—

Receipts at the Ports	17,000 bales.
Do. last year	23,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	6,000 "
Exports to Continent	24,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8 = —1-16
Futures month of June	8·41 = —14
Do. do. Sept	7·78 = —11

PASSENGER BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arabia Captain J. L. Parfitt, will sail to-day for Marseilles, and Aden with the following passengers :—

Mr G McCausland
Rev C W Thorne
Dr and Mrs Surnerhayes 2 children and 2 infants
Mr A B Jackson
Rev and Mrs G S Wilkins
Miss J White
Miss Robertson
Miss J Cawley
Miss R Cawley
Miss Boileau
Miss Park
Mrs J Keon and Infant
Miss Puckle
Miss Marsh
Hon G W Gilling
Mr G R Johnston
Dr Worthington
Mr A Barclay and child
Col and Mrs W Lambert
Mrs Strange and child
Miss Wagon
Mr A W D Oakes
Mrs F G Bond
Mr H W Pike
Mr and Mrs A Hamlin
Mrs M S Robinson
Mr W Mc Isaac
Miss L Archdall
Mr R H Craig
Mr and Mrs J Newton
Mr and Mrs F Rainier
Mr A S B Chapman
Capt F C Chapman
Mrs Kay
Mr Rochfort Davies
Mr F G Harris
Mr and Mrs W A Last O S and two infants
Mr W P Griffiths
Mrs Griffiths and infant
Rev H B Cogan
Lieut-Col P S Druitt
Mr and Mrs J Denman and child
Miss White
Mrs A S Bailey and infant
Dr J McFaikner
Mrs G Fitzgerald
Lieutenant Sir G B Wolseley K C B
Capt Smith
Major Western
Miss Piggot
Rev H B and Mrs Hyde
Mr Victor Murray
Mr H Hirschora
Mrs S Wood
Mr and Mrs C H Mounsey
Mrs Macpherson
Mrs W Raitt
Mr E M Iskander
Col F Egerton
Mr Edward Rhodes
Mrs F E D Cobbold
Mrs G E Burrard
Miss G Russell
Mr C W Mennie
Mr A T Acadon
Mrs Merk and two children
Miss Campbell
Lieut and Mrs H W Bush and two infants
Mrs H O'Donnell
Mr and Mrs T B Fry
Mr C W Wood
Mrs Duncan Campbell
Child and Mrs A O Jacob and child
Mrs Agnew Pope
Miss Oldham
Mr J J Holdsworth
Miss J J Holdsworth
Mr L Theobald
Miss Willis
Miss Geddes
Miss Wilson
Master Wilson
Mr R W Maxwell
Mrs R W Maxwell
Col A F Laughton C B
Mr J Finlay
Mrs Mitchell and child
Mr C P Hill
Miss Grant Robertson
Mr A F Muir
Mrs Richards
Major and Mrs T E Piercy
Dr F E Price
Miss R Fremlin
Mrs A E Leslie
Miss Elphinstone
Mr J L R Reeve
Mrs J E Moore
Mr J Congdon
Capt G F Dixon
Mrs Mitchell
Mr and Mrs Paris
Mr R W Smith
Mr G Falconer Taylor
Mrs Taylor child
Shahibzada Khan Zaman Khan
Mr and Mrs F Rushby
Capt G R Pelvin
Mrs P H Sturge
Mrs C R Orr
Mrs Joyce
Mr D G West
Miss West
Mrs W Petrie
Mrs Ommaney
Mr P Russell
Mr H Y Hinks
Miss Berry
Capt O B Pritchard
Mr F H Noad
Mrs Harris
Mr and Mrs Johnson
Mrs G Jacob
Mrs and Miss Southwaite
Mr W Ashdown
Mrs A n Battye and two infants
Mrs L J Lee
Mr and Mrs F W Shaw and infant
Miss Gosling
Mrs M F Gauntlett and infant
Miss Weller
Mr M F Gauntlett
Capt Donovan
Mr D M Inglis
Mr and Mrs Womack
Lord Arthur Cecil
Hon R Cecil
Mr C Becket
Mrs and Miss French Mullen and 2 children
Miss Jameson
Mr J S Carmichael
Mr and Mrs W S McClelland
Mrs Sinclair
Mr and Mrs Latham Hamilton
Mr F E Durham
Mrs and Miss Turner
Mrs J S Cooper
Miss Hooper
Mr W M Wynch
Miss Turnbull
Mr and Mrs Boardman
Major W H D Rich
Mrs E M Rich
Mr B Keightley
Mr G Wilson
Mr W L Lyall Grant
Mr W C Braddick
Mrs Crofton
Mrs H Grant
Mr Walker
Mr Crowley
Col and Mrs J E Mein
Mr C H Bennetts
Mrs Bennetts and 2 infants
Miss Colman
Miss H Coleman
Mr H Poseon
Mr Ardeshir D Bolton
Sir Fred & Lady J D Cunningam
Mr L C Craslegh
Lieut A M Robertson
Miss Edmondstone
Mr W T Morison
Mr C Mildred
Mr A Pennycuick
Mr J Law
Mr S M Cowholy
Mr J Davie
Mr J C Ramsden
Mr G R Kinnear
Mr and Mrs H S Foster
Mrs Grovewhite
Miss Grovewhite
Mrs Fraser
Mr Fritz Schmid
Mr Sahibzadee Khan
Major and Mrs R Dunlop Smith
Mr E B Fagan
Mr H M Leslie
Dr Holland
Mrs Mellor
Mr B D Jamasion
Mrs Evens
Mr H J Harvey
Mrs M Churchill
Miss Foster
Mr L W College
Mrs Gen Taylor
Mrs C Moir
Mrs Landale
Miss Landale
Mrs S A Dunkley
Miss D Mackinnon
Mr S Orr
Mr K K Dalal
Mr J Seymour Keay and 2 Misses
Mr H M Thomson
Mr C A Fleming
Mr and Mrs J Stiven and infant
Major H J Pocock
Mr H Hart
Lieut-Col J A Nevis
Mr and Mrs Ponsonby
Lieut-Gent and Mrs Gore
Miss Nicholas
Miss Crossly
Miss Hatch
Mr Y C Kordon
Mr and Mrs Welch
Mr Anderson
Lieut T Stoddart
Mr Lockram
Mr Chellaram
Miss S Westrop
Miss Parlane
Mr Y G Moors
Mr Leechman
Capt C E C G Chorlton
Mr O H Dickenson
Mr A E Keen
Mrs Macleeon and infant
Mrs Tyle
Mr J C Black
Mr and Mrs Rivers Currie child nurse
Mrs Tyler
Mrs Davies
Mr and Mrs A F Eliot
Mrs H B Shephaad
Mrs Safford.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE following are the highest scores made on the last two days of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Carbine Association meeting :—

Match VIII.—Br. Clyne, 56 ; Gr. Clarke, 55 ; Br; King, 48 ; Grs. Evans, 48 ; Ford, 48 ; Spencer, 47 Allen, 46 and Lown, 46.

Match IX.—Grs. Allen, 53 ; Clarke, 51 ; Thomson, 51 ; Gr. Rusibus, 50 ; Br. Clyne, 49 ; Gr. Hainsworth, 48.

Match X.—Grs. Howlett, Worman, Allen, Cox, A. F., 2.

THE other morning a most remarkable accident occurred in the Strand close by Wellington-street. First one of the L. C. C. omnibuses collided with a cab, which was instantly overturned, and in doing so it smashed a light trap, which was also overturned. A lady and gentleman were riding in the trap, and the lady was so seriously injured that she had to be at once removed to Charing Cross Hospital. The gentleman was also flung out of the trap, and he unfortunately fell under the wheels of a van, going the other way, which passed over his leg. He also was taken to the hospital. The coachman escaped without injury, but both the trap and the cab were wrecked. The bus escaped without any real damage.

SMALL-POX is always more or less existent in Rangoon, and every now and then assumes an epidemic stage. Attention having been drawn to the public danger arising from the dissemination of small-pox by migratory coolies, who, it is thought, catch the disease in Burman villages and bring it to Burman towns, the Vaccination Act has lately been amended to meet this case. Formerly the compulsory element applied to children only ; it is now made applicable to adults also. Unprotected persons who have a settled address are served with seven days notice to be vaccinated. Unprotected persons found living in lodging-houses are seized and vaccinated forthwith, because the effect of serving a notice upon them would probably be to frighten them into a change of quarters.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed, and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun Sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 1-8m., 1-38a. Low water, 7-8m., 7-17a.
Bombay Extra Races.
P. and O. s. s. Sobrson, with English mails of 22nd February, is due to arrive at daylight.
University Senate meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
B. V. A. camp at Mahalaxmee closes. Gatacre Cup competition in the morning and General Inspection in the afternoon.
B. V. R. Brigade Volunteer parade, Ghat Cooper railway station.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 1-33m., 2-9a. Low water, 7-37m., 7-50a.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 6-30 a.m., to-morrow for a run to Bandora via Vellad and Mahim woods and back.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February was 2,233 ; the daily average being 80. Total of new admissions 1,231;—Parsis, 679 ; Hindus, 350 ; other castes 97 ; and the number of children vaccinated was 07.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION.—The concert this evening at the Town Hall, the programme of which appears in another column, is in aid of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. The songs and pieces are well-selected, not too technical nor too grave, and are in the hands of accomplished musicians, promising a very enjoyable evening.

THE WALDORF COMPANY.—We have to draw the attention of the public at large to the special performance of that most popular play "Ingomar" and of scenes from Hamlet to be given by this Company at the Gaiety on Tuesday the 12th. Mr. Edmund Russell will appear as Hamlet and it is hoped that the public will take this opportunity, probably the last, of witnessing the superb acting of Mr. Russell.

DAMAUN AND THE KING.—Professor Ardasir Sorabji Postwala of Damaun, who addressed H. M. the King, conveying congratulations, and sympathy received by the last mail in reply to his letter of the 25th January, a letter from His Majesty's Private Secretary, dated 13th February, Buckingham Palace, in the following words : "The Private Secretary is commanded by the King to express His Majesty's thanks to you for your kind and loyal letter of sympathy."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A SHIP.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, regarding the death of Abdul Rahiman Hussenji, a Mahomedan, aged forty-five years. On Thursday afternoon the deceased was at work on board the steam ship Scindia, when he accidentally fell into No 3 hold. His skull was fractured and he died shortly after. His body was brought ashore by the police and removed to the Morgue. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our correspondent writes :—The weather has taken a change since writing to you last, and there is a perceptible tendency of its being warm again. Such a heavy fog descended at Veraval and Porbander on Monday and Tuesday last that objects at a few yards were obscured and everything that was outside was dripping wet. Colonel Kennedy arrived at Rajkot on Tuesday, probably to relieve Colonel J. M. Hunter, the retiring Political Agent. Captain Woodhouse is at present acting as administrator of the Jamnagar State in addition to his own duties. It is in the air that Mr. Sladen will relieve Captain Woodhouse on his return from leave.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe via Karachi consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Maria Tereza" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 9 a. m. on Tuesday, the 12th inst. Letters, &c., for Aden and places beyond marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched together with mails for Karachi and Sindh.—Mails for Dalagoa-Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, Diogosuarez, St. Marie, Tamatave, Reunion and Mauritius via Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th and 13th inst. respectively.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—Soonabai, a Parsi widow, aged about fifty-five years, committed suicide yesterday by drowning herself in the sea at Stone Bunder while in an unsound state of mind. The deceased, who was a lunatic, resided in Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, with her son, who supported her. About a month ago she was excessively burnt by her clothes being accidentally set on fire and since then she had been in miserable health and often said she was tired of life. Early yesterday morning, when her son left for work, she was at home and in the afternoon she was found floating in the sea at Stone Bundor. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, last evening, the jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of unsound mind.

FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the J.J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coronor, on the body of Aspandiar Khodad, an Irani Parsee, aged about twenty-five years. Deceased was a cook and lived with his brother at Old Hanuman Lane. On the 28th ultimo he was travelling in a tram car from Pydhownee to Dhobie Talao, when near the Bhumgara shop, he attempted to get down with his face towards the back and as the car was still in motion when he jumped, he fell back on his head. He sustained no visible injury, but complained of much pain in his head and next day became unconscious. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died early yesterday morning. The Assistant Surgeon was of opinion that death was due to inflammation of the membranes of the brain, the result of a fracture of the base of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of death accordingly.

STRIKE ON A STEAMER.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Chambers charged Antone Denis, a Goaness pantryman on board the P. & O. Company's steamer, Arabia, with inducing himself without permission on Thursday. Last week all the employees were on strike and resumed work when an increase of pay was granted. Articles of agreement were signed by the accused on Wednesday only, but he also refused to do work unless he also received an increase of pay. The accused also induced others to go on strike. Accused in defence stated that he did not refuse to work. When he asked for an increase of payment, he was told that in his place a European would be appointed. He being no longer wanted there, he went away. The magistrate in convicting the accused said that it was rather hard on the accused, that while others were granted an increase of pay he was not granted it. The accused was sentenced to a day's imprisonment and to forfeiture of the wages due to him.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

STATE OF WORK IN THE TRANSLATORS OFFICE.

DWARKADAS TOKERSEY AND OTHERS VS. SUNDERDAS LUDHA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiffs. The first defendant appeared in person and applied for an adjournment on the ground of ill health. Mr. Davar said the suit was based on a mortgage bond. He would have to consent to the adjournment as the bond was in the Modi language, and although it had been sent to the Official Translator's Office two months ago, the translators had said they were overworked and were engaged on special work for which they were receiving double fees. As a result the document before the Court had not been attended to. Mr. Justice Whitworth postponed the hearing for three weeks.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	12	7	13
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	13	67
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	93	37	81
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	27	39	53
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Parlieo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	12	37	73
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	29	14	24
G Mahim and Worli	13	15	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	24	37
Total	197	186	370
Total plague deaths to date	8,183	73,372	
Same date last year	159	113	415

A SUGGESTION has been put forward that

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LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

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IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
INDO-BRITISH SCHOOLS.
TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1901.
at 5-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Overture ..... Haymond ..... Thomas
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
2 Song ..... Who'll buy my lavender ..... E. German.
MISS MACBETH.
3 Violin Solo ..... Adagio in F ..... Handel
MISS F. MUIR MACKENZIE.
4 Song ..... Reverie ..... Rubenstein
MR. FAULKNER.
5 Recitation ..... Mr. Acworth.
6 Vocal Quartette. Here in Cool Grot ..... Lord Mornington.
Mrs. Tulloch. Mr. Tulloch. Mrs. Macbeth. Mr. McBain.

PART II.

1 Pianoforte Solo. Capriccio ..... Scarlatti
MISS MUIR MACKENZIE.
2 Song ..... Villanelle ..... Eva dell Acqua
MADAME DURAN.
3 Violin Solo ..... Legende ..... Wieniawski
MR. H. ASTELL.
4 Song ..... Song of the Rose ..... Florence Aylward
MR. McBAIN.
5 Song ..... Bid me Discourse ..... Bishop
MISS P. K. N. KABRAJI.
6 ..... Czardas No. 5 ..... Michiels
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats ..... " 2
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hansa Line s s Steinberger, 2,311 tons, Captain T Denker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamberg, 26th January, via Antverp with a general cargo and explosives. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

The Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain J Hamilton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glaszow 1st February via Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 8.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer	.....	Brock	.....	.....	Flagship
Tenasserim	.....	Greet	.....	.....	Receiving Hulk
Magdala	.....	Greet	.....	.....	Turret-ship
Argentina	.....	Greet	Dry Dock	.....	Turret-ship
H M S Cossack	.....	Cartwright	.....	.....	Royal Navy
Pomone	.....	Simons	.....	.....	Royal Navy
Hardinge	.....	Haugh	Wet Basin	England	29-3 H I M
Culna	.....	1464	Hill	.....	M M & Co
Barawa	.....	234	Jaffer	.....	M M & Co
Ballarat	.....	2969	Field	.....	P & O Co
Clyde	.....	2198	Valentini	.....	P and O Co
Zamania	.....	282	Lee	.....	M M & Co
Flor de Mar	.....	121	Nacoda	.....	P Virchand
Unamima (barque)		702	Roberts	.....	V Kaderbhoy
Daghestan	.....	2242	Littlehale	Repairing	M M & Co
Flor de Lisa	.....	133	Nacoda	.....	P Virchand
Patna	.....	1164	Watkeys	.....	M M & Co
Kranborg	.....	2298	Schultz	.....	Volkart Bros
Persia	.....	4198	Weber	.....	P & O Co
H Bolckow	.....	639	Lovott	.....	B & P S N Co
Southport	.....	2593	Roberts	.....	W & A G & Co
Kerbela	.....	2418	McClelland	.....	M M & Co
Velletta	.....	2943	Tulard	Calcutta	P & O Co
Kilwa	.....	363	Whitehead	.....	M M & Co
Steinberger	.....	2311	Denker	.....	Glade & Co
D Balduino	.....	5600	Gavino	.....	F R S N & Co
Hispania	.....	2213	Hamilton	.....	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
	Shanghai	1,000	Hall	Hongkong	17-3	C Boggiano
	Stanley Hall	2,260	Rio	Liverpool	11-3	K Nixon & Co
	Maria Teresa	1,922	Rasovich	Trieste	12-3	A L S N Co
	Coromandel	2,783	Vibert	China	20-3	P & O Co
	Drachenfels	4,940	Lintzy	Hamburg	25-3	Glade & Co
	Arabia	4,167	Parfitt	London	9-3	P & O S N Co
	Koka	497	Tice	Karachi	8-3	M M & Co
	Monsoon	1,735	Bennett	Receiving		B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba	545	Rickfork	Karachi	12-3	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	D Balduino s	Gavino	Genoa, Feb 18
	Steinberger s	Denker	Hamburg, Jan 26
	Hispania s	Hamilton	Glasgow Feb 1

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Crescent s	Galley	Calcutta, &c
	Scindia s	Gruchy	Akyab
	Comeries	Kennedy	Calcutta
	Nuddea s	Stewart	Rangoon
	Cyrus s	Simons	Diamond Island

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sobraon, for China, &c
" Longships, for Marseilles and Liverpool
" Hispania, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c
" Kilwa, for Persian Gulf

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 9th March 1901.

Members are reminded that the train for Santa Cruz leaves Church Gate Station to-day at 2-7 p.m., whilst the special tram from Victoria Terminus leaves at 2-25 p.m. Bombay time.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL
E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.
Bombay, 9th March.

1. The Battalion will parade for a Volunteer Brigade Field-day to-day Saturday the 9th instant, at Ghaut Cooper Railway Station, G I P Railway, at 3-15 p.m. Dress—Field Day Order, Putties to be worn. Sergeants to carry Field Glasses.
(2) Twenty rounds of blank ammunition will be issued on parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.
(3) A Special Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 2-25 P M (Bombay Time). Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus, Mazgaon, Byculla, Parel and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from other station on the B B & C I Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.
(4) The Commanding Officer trusts that every man will endeavour to attend this parade, and proceed by the Special Train.
(5) The return journey will be from Santa Cruz Station on the B B & C I Railway, by special train about 7-15 p.m.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Cooria from the 11th to 16th March both days inclusive. Prospectus of the meeting are with Officers Commanding Companies and may be obtained from Head-quarters. Entries should be made as early as possible to the Sergeant-Major at Head-quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL
LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Camp Mahaluxmi, 9th March,

1. Orderly Officer for to-day:—Lieut Yeo.
Orderly Sergeant for to-day:—Sergt Millar.
2. Reveille to-day will sound at 5-45 a. m. and all rooms and tents must be properly squared up before parade.
3. The Competitions for the Layard Prize will be held this morning after parade. Competitors who cannot attend at the first may compete at 4-30 p. m.
4. The Corps will parade for the Annual Inspection of the General Officer Commanding to-day as follows:—6-30 a.m. practice from 10 inch R. M. L. and 6 inch B. L. Guns. Dress:—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.—4-30 p.m. Equestrian Parade. Dress:—Drill order with arms, putties not to be worn. Members are reminded that attendance on Inspection parade is compulsory unless leave have been obtained or Medical Certificate is furnished.

By Order,
G. S. ODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 8.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice R. T. YARDLEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

171-96—Maganlal and J—Pandurang Rowjee and others vs Nakorlal and others—Nanu and H.
216-99—K H Mehta—Bai Kanoo vs The Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurrence Company—Crawford, Bell and Co for petitioners.
333-00—Dwarkadas L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Jamsetjee Hoosenally and others—Bicknell M and M.
377-97—Wadia and G—Raghunnal Budhsing vs Juggonath Bhawanidial and Co. Hiralal and M and G.
250-99—Edgelow Gow Haji Mahomed Mehdi Mulek Tajor vs Sir Edward Egra Albert Sassoon Baronet others Crawford Bell & Co.
176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs Harrivulubh das Harrisas—Little and Co.
319-00—Kanjedeno and S—Hajee Ismail Hajee Essack vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—Captain and V; D
272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhai Burjorjee Saklatwalla—Nanu and H.
603-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M.
622-00—Craigie L and O—Lalljee Govindjee and another vs Dharamsey Meghjee—Payne G S and M.
284-00—Payne G S and M—Purdhan Nanjee vs Dayal Ludha —Unwalla and P.
432-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Wahab bin Alli vs Okama Jassanal and others—Little and Co.
66-99—Shamrao and M—Aishabibi vs Achoobbi widow and others—Mazandal and Co for postponement.
388-00—Mathubhai J and M—Jivraj Gordhandas vs Bhimraj Laxminarayen—Hiralal M and M.
426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manoredas—evall.s.
470-00—Madhavji V Hirji Ruttonsi and others vs Ravji Mahonsi and others—Chitnis M and M and R M Mody.
182-00—Bicknell M and M—Dorabjee Palionjee Panwalla vs Dr N F Pereira—Edgelow G and W.

BOMBAY RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING, TO-DAY.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

	P. M.
1st Race—The Stick Stakes	3 5
2nd Race—A Maiden Selling Plate	3 39
3rd Race—The New Comers' Plate	3 55
4th Race—The March Stakes	4 25
5th Race—The Flying Stakes	4 55
6th Race—The Mahim Stakes	5 20
7th Race—The Mixed Plate	5 45
8th Race—A Welter Plate	6 5

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 21st Bombay Infantry their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

	Local time. P. M.
Colaba	2 30
Church Gate	2 35
Grant Road	2 46
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2 51

The Stick Stakes—Deborah and Marion
The March Stakes—Amendment
The Flying Stakes—Pamella and Fecroze
A Maiden Selling Plate—Hoosaince
A Welter Plate—Achilles and Grey Fox

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 8TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in the Punjab the Indus Valley, Rajputana, Central India and at Rajkot, Sauger, Jansi, Agra and Cawnpore, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest at Jubbulpore. Gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The variations of both the day and night temperature are generally small except at Karachi and Rajkot, where the minimum is from 6° to 7° in defect and in the Punjab and at Neemuch, where the maximum is from 5° to 9° in defect. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Cuddapah and the lowest 50° at Sirsa.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are clear almost everywhere.

About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Allahabad.

An area of low pressure exists at and about Jubbulpore, but it is very small and does not affect the weather Weather is becoming gradually settled over the greater part of the country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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3 CONTENTS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
4 THE WEEK.
5 THE CENSUS RETURNS: Bombay Presidency—The C.-P. and N.-W. P. Census Returns.
6 SPORTING NEWS: Bombay Extra Races—Bombay Hunt.
7-8-9 Kirkee Gymkhana Races—A Tiger shot by Lady Jenkins—Calcutta Paper Chase Cops—The Bengal Lawntennis Championship—Calcutta Ladies' Golf Handicap—Bombay Chamber of Commerce—The Annual Report.
10 Municipal Standing Committee—The Defamation of the Persian Vice-Consul.
11 The Law of 1900—The Curtailment of Official Report—The Madras Railway.
12 The Nowshahi Case—Disturbances in the Chin Hills—Entertainment to Major-General Burnett—The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal—Accident at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp.
13 The Collision in the Harbour.
14 The Victoria Memorial—Memorial Meeting at Madras.
15 The Victoria Memorial Hall—The Late John Ford—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna on Inoculation—Bombay Improvement Trust.
16 The Transfer of the Tramways.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: The Tramways Concession—Bridgandage in India.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: Professor Jackson and the Bombay Parsis.
19 LEADING ARTICLES: The Sugarcane Industry—Cawnpore Industries—The Value of Inoculation.
21 LEADING ARTICLES: Inoculation—Alcalkote Agricultural Syndicate—The Tendency of the age.
21 The Municipal Election Case—Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
22 Calcutta Notes—Lord Northcote's visit to Hindu Hospitals and Camps—The late John Ford—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
23 Jehangir the Magnificent—MILITARY NEWS.
24 Bombay Command Orders—Bombay Port Trust.
25 Terrible Experiences in a Typhoon—Pathans and Punjabis at War—Departure of the Transport Assaye—Indian Crop Prospects.
26 The Tramways Question—Shipping Intelligence—Arrival of the Overland Mails of 15th February—The Incoming Mail—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Government orders—Government of India Orders.
27 Commercial Intelligence—Bombay Market Report.
28 Bombay Share and Stock List—Passengers by the Homeward mail.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 10.
SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral) Merbecke.
Hymns—3 pont 2, 242 554 and 264
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd Canon Ledgard
Hymns—265, 229, and 184.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Marchant in Edat
Anthem—
The collections are for the Society Promoting Christian Knowledge
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke).
Hymns—341, 313 and 558.
11 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon (Parade service)
Hymns—153, 540 and 91.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—261, 151 239 and 94.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher, Rev. W. Seed.
6 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. F R Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)

9-30 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. W. Seed.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
Hymns—212, 330 and 254.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns—265, 229 and 184.
The Offertories are for Church Expenses.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 62, v 5 tune 50.
Hymns—267, 2nd tune, 1, 1st tune 213
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5 p.m.—Young Men's Guild in the Vestry.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm 24 tune 224.
Hymns—10 2nd tune 23 237 2nd tune
Anthem—I Will Extol Thee.
Collection for Church expenses.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev canon Roberts
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. H Mc Neile

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The north door of the Church is open every day till sunset for private prayer.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL,

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion,
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) Preacher. Rev. Father Nicholson.
10 a.m.—Children's Service
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) Preacher, Rev. Father Tovey.
Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Madras Time.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—109, 198, and 12.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ESPLANADE.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Collection for the Scottish Orphanage.
Hymns—18, 322 309 Psalm 90.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

A General Meeting of the Members of the Kanara Catholic Community resident in Bombay will be held at "The Retreat", Mazagon, on Sunday the 10th inst. at 3 P.M. 1) to discuss and adopt the rule of the Kanara Catholic Association, and (2) to consider the question of joining with the other Catholics of the British Empire in their endeavourto secure the removal of the references to Roman Catholic tenets in the Coronation Oath.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S SAILING RACES.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE FOR MR. BINGHAM'S CUP.

Start at 3 O'clock.

Yachts	Entered by
Forella	Mr C T R Scovell
Sapphire	Mr E S Lound
Turquoise	Mr F Tibbs
Chita	Mr E Comber
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth
Stella	Col R W Boyd, I M S (r)
Nanta	Mr G T W Olver

Start at 2 45 p.m.

Isca	Mr James P Chrystal
Mannikin	Officers, R A
Pixie	Mr E R Smetham
Dart	Mr C C Swetenham

Course No 4. viz, from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 14⅜ miles.

Ship's boats (service rig) race—Start at 3-15.

Boat's name	Entered by
P & O s s Persia's cutter 30'	Mr W B Palmer
R I M Dockyard cutter 28'	Mr A Mitchell
H M S Magdala's cutter 28'	Mr D O Keefe

Course No 1 viz, from Committee Vessel, round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 7-1 miles.

'Tomtit' class race—Start at 3-30

Boat's name	Entered by
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson
Clutha	Capt G Lamb, I M S
Midget	Officers, R A
Titmouse	Mr R H ct Hopkins
Mog	Mr W Murray

Course No. 1, viz; same as above.

Members are hereby reminded that entries for the Challenge Cup Races, 1901, will close at noon on Tuesday 12th instant.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts of the proceedings of a special meeting and ordinary meeting of the trustees of the port of Bombay, held on the 26th February.

Submitted the proceedings of the meetings of the Budget Committee held on the 25th January and the 7th, 9th and 14th February, 1901.

Submitted the Budget estimates for the year 1901-1902.

Reduced in Committee to Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 50,000, respectively, provisionally.

On further enquiry and discussion with the Engineer as to dredging programme it was found that the figures may be further reduced in aggregate as shown by Rs. 14,000.

The Budget was considered, discussed and finally passed, subject to alterations.

Resolution.—The budget as framed by the Chairman, assisted by the Special Committee, is sanctioned as amended and should be forwarded to Government as required under Section 54 of the Port Trust Act of 1879.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 21st February, reporting that coal heap, No. 43, (unventilated and Bengal coal) stacked at Malet Bunder was found to be heated and smoking on the 16th idem, and that the coal was spread out and the fire extinguished by the owner's men.

Pilotage Statement.—

	For week ending 23rd February 1901.	Total from 1st April 1900 to 23rd Feb. 1901.	For week ending 24th February 1900.	Total from 1st April 1899 to 23rd Feb. 1900
Vessels piloted into Harbour	29	925	25	893
" out of	22	915	15	901
" transported	20	567	10	594
" attended to	2	78	0	83
" warped	1	51	0	39

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SHAW—March 8, at Craigdhu, Bombay, Margaret Parlane Macintyre, aged 8 months, only child of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Shaw.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—February 22, at Hingoli, the wife of Francis Dean Davidson, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.
SHIPLEY—February 25, at Coonoor, Nilgiris, the wife of R H Shipley, I C S, of a son.

DEATH.

BARKER—March 2, at her sister's residence, No 50 Park Street, Calcutta, Mary Adelaide, third daughter of Mrs Adelaide Barker and the late William Hyde Barker, of Wolverhampton and Calcutta, aged 27 years.

If you feel that you have
EATEN A PAVING STONE,
EAT ALSO A FEW OF OUR
"DIGESTIVE TABLETS."
They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory from an old English recipe, and invariably give the necessary relief. The compound is absolutely harmless, and may be taken by children.
Re. 1 per bottle.
KEMP AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.

A GO-AHEAD AMERICAN SCIENTIST.

A REMARKABLE American died in California in 1898, and a bronze statue was, in 1899, unveiled to his memory in Philadelphia where his life-work had effected marvels. It is instructive to read in "The Century" of all that Dr. Pepper did, though it is perhaps calculated to make the cynical smile at the well-meant efforts which hardly get our big educational machine to move in this country. The scheme for a Research University hangs fire, the world of Indian education seems flat, stale and unprofitable, though there may be found some to say "e pur si muove." Had we among us a few lively philanthropists like Dr. Pepper of American fame who did so much during his fifty-eight years that most other men seem idlers or ineffectual workers beside him, we should have results indeed. In 1870, when he was twenty-seven years old, and had been five years a doctor, he projected the University Hospital in Philadelphia and determined to raise an endowment fund of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This he did and the hospital was opened in 1874. Dr. Pepper was promptly recognised as one of the first men in Philadelphia, and was appointed medical director of the Centennial, and soon was known in most parts of the world. The British Government formally acknowledged his services and he received a decoration from the king of Sweden. Meanwhile he rose high in his profession, having a wonderful skill in diagnosis, so much so that it was called an "uncanny sense." His consulting practice was immense. He could read human nature as easily as he could diagnose a case, and perhaps his singular influence was as much the result of this gift as of his charm of manner and his genius in other directions. Even financiers could not resist his appeals for a good object, for, as one of them said, he never asked for anything for himself. It is related of Dr. Pepper that he called on a wealthy Philadelphian to beg ten thousand dollars for his hospital. He got it and went away delighted. The donor was equally happy, and relieved for he had feared that the learned doctor intended to ask for fifty thousand, and said that had he done so he could not have refused. Dr. Pepper hearing this realised how mild had been his demand, called again and carried off the fifty thousand additional subscription in triumph.

Besides being Provost of the University of Pennsylvania for thirteen years, from 1881, he filled for thirty years two chairs, lecturing on clinical medicine and the theory and practice of medicine. This did not complete the round of his duties. His practice he described as "more than enough to kill three men." He wrote medical books and over one hundred and fifty pamphlets. In his scientific investigations it is claimed that he anticipated many important bacteriological results, and he is considered to have discovered the value of some special symptoms in disease. His working day was nineteen hours long. He kept four stenographers and a retinue of messengers at work. Two very rapid short-hand writers were on duty at night, one from nine to twelve and the other from twelve to three or four in the morning. From eight to twelve he received patients; a lecture, committee meetings, consultations and public functions filled the afternoon. He has been known to make two formal addresses in an evening, besides consultations, all the time nominally entertaining a theatre party, just slipping away quietly for his serious duties. On occasions he worked for thirty six and even for forty eight hours on end with only a hurried bite of food from time to time. No wonder that when he died at the age of fifty-eight of angina pectoris his heart was found to be the heart of a man of eighty. He had done successfully the work of a long life. When Dr. Pepper was made Provost of the University in 1880 he devoted his intelligent energies to "coordinate the educational opportunities of the city and the state about the University as a centre." He found it a school, and left it a University, created thirteen new departments, erected twenty-five buildings for its use, increased the faculty from ninety to three hundred, and added two thousand to the students on the books. He raised over four million dollars for the endowment of the institution and added forty acres to its compound. He coordinated the public school system of the city with the University course, a most important work. In fact for a century to come the University may rest on its oars for Dr. Pepper has done all that could be hoped for in that period. Then came his system of museums where commerce, art science, history, anthropology might be studied free. These were placed under the care of the Municipality. All this was not done by a stroke of the pen or the touch of an enchanter's wand, it was done by real hard work.

It is told of Dr. Pepper that when a small boy of four be marched down the hall of a summer hotel armed with two sticks on a sultry afternoon when the guests, a party of Philadelphians, retired for a harmless nap. The child beat the doors on each side as he marched, shouting "No one shall sleep in this house this afternoon if I can help it." By no means a pleasant child though he became the philanthropist who later woke up Philadelphia and kept her citizens alive to her wants and made them supply them too. As one of his friends said, "No one has slept in Philadelphia since on account of that same William Pepper." The genial doctor collected money everywhere and succeded in raising the ideals of his fellow citizens and putting them into practice as well, in regard to education and many other things. He brought about useful public reforms, founded the University Hospital, the Commerical Museum, a Free Library, reorganised and recreated other Institutions as well as the University. He raised over ten million dollars and secured one hundred acres of land in the heart of Philadelphia. Besides serving the city with all his energy and genius he gave to these good works half a million dollars that he had made himself in his medical profession. His tact was wonderful. When in the pursuit of his benign objective, he left no stone unturned. We are told that "no detail was too wearisome, no person too obscure or too offensive, if either was necessary to success." Every side was convinced that the doctor knew best. Financiers recognised in him a leader, politicians, a clever politician, legislators and committee men felt that his views were those to be adopted. His own profession willingly admitted that he was in the front rank, and elected him President of the first Pan-American Medical Congress at Washington in 1893. With all this he was singularly free from jealousy, envy, hatred, or malice, he let every man play his part, and could treat enemies as if they were friends. To his friends he was devoted, and when he died the mourners in his native city were hushed and silent, grieving that their foremost citizen was dead. The servants of the republic of Mexico and the leaders of the Government held memorial exercises as a tribute to his memory.

THE ELECTION PETITION.

DURING the debate in the Legislative Council on the District Municipalities Bill the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula made a speech which at the time appeared to be a remarkably odd utterance. He declared that if a Municipal candidate found guilty of corrupt practices were to be disqualified for seven years, without having the right of appeal, respectable men would hesitate to offer themselves for election. The disclosures in the case which has been decided by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court fully explain the point that was made in the Legislative Council. As elections appear to be conducted in Bombay City corrupt practices seem to be regarded as essential to the contests. The object of running a candidate is to get him elected, and to that end zealous agents strive by every means in their power. Some of the means adopted, as revealed by the evidence in this case, are perhaps inseparable from the system of open voting. Wherever that system has obtained evils of the same nature have existed, and it may not be counted to the oriental Election Agent for distinction that he has been the first to "shake the turrets of the land" with the bogus vote. But in Bombay he has special facilities for causing that disturbance by questionable means, and the candidate who trusts himself to their mercies cannot be certain that they will not absolutely ruin any prospects of civic usefulness he may have. A candidate is rightly responsible for the actions of his agents, but we cannot refuse some sympathy to the principal who has to bear the burden of faults committed by others it may be without his knowledge. Nobody will for a moment believe that Dr. Viegas would directly countenance wilful violations of the rules against corrupt practices in order to swell the number of votes in his favour. But he and the candidate who has been unseated with him were the victims of unscrupulous agents. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula in the course of the speech on the District Municipal Bill to which reference has already been made, put forward as an instance of hardship under the provisions of the Bill the case of a man whose agent had been bought over by his opponents and induced to swell the total in favour of his direct employer by causing a number of fictitious votes to be recorded on his behalf. Such a proceeding would be peculiarly oriental in its duplicity, for while ostensibly zealous in the interest of his candidate the agent would thus be doing all he could to bring him under the operation of the Corrupt Practices Act. It is not suggested that anything of the kind has taken place in this instance, but the case has its peculiarities, one of which was especially commented on by the Judge. Eight of the candidates for Mandvi Ward entered into an arrangement to secure the return of each. The combination might be called a "ring" or a "party," but at any rate in itself it was perfectly legitimate. The agents of all become the agents of each, and that fact introduces one of the curious elements of the case. It was, of course, perfectly competent for the petitioner to select the candidates whose election he should impugn, but to the looker-on the question naturally occurs, if all were bound by a common pact, and the agents of all were the agents of each, why were two taken and the others left? Would the practices which have nullified the election of Dr. Viegas and Mr. Vandekar not render equally void the return of others of the six gentlemen whose election has not been objected to? The principle of selection adopted by the petitioner did not find favour with the Judge, who while ordering the respondents to pay the costs of the petition, declined to award Mr. Firbhoy any professional costs. Apart from this aspect of the inquiry, there is the revelation of the looseness with which the voters' lists are compiled. There appears to be practically no system of revision of the register, or if there is, it is of the most haphazard nature. The names of numbers of persons who have been dead for some time remain on the lists. Under the best system of revision some few such would be found, but the number would certainly not approach ten per cent. of the whole, as appears to be the case in Mandvi Ward. This and the duplication of names render breaches of the Act extremely easy of accomplishment

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER ATTACK ON LICHTENBERG.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Delarey is attacking Lichtenberg, where Major Fletcher and Lieut. Hull, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, have both been killed.

Lord Kitchener is sending reinforcements there.

DE WET'S MOVEMENTS.

De Wet and Steyn have separated. The former has gone to Petrusberg, west of Bloemfontein, and the latter to Smithfield.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

COUNT WALDERSEE.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Count Waldersee is going to Kiaochau and possibly to Shanghai.

REVIEW BY GENERAL GASELEE.

General Gaselee has inspected the New South Wales contingent, who leave China on the 25th

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

A despatch of Sir Charles Scott, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, published with the consent of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, states that any agreement in Manchuria is merely of the nature of a *modus vivendi* between the Russian military and Chinese civil authorities.

Russia in no wise departs from her public pledges to evacuate Manchuria when feasible.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE BOERS.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question in the Commons, said there had been communications between Botha and the Government, but he was unable to make any statement regarding the same at present.

instant.

TREATMENT OF OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

AN ALL-NIGHT SITTING.

Mr. Balfour's new rule that suspended members requiring forcible ejection should be suspended for the remainder of the session, has been carried in the Commons by 265 against 51 votes.

The House adjourned at 5-40 a. m. this morn ing.

MORE CONSOLS TO ISSUE.

The "Times" says it is expected that the remainder of the war loan will be issued in Consols.

ITALIAN TAXATION.

Signor Zanardelli, in making his Ministerial statement to the Italian Chamber, announced measures to relieve the taxation of the poor and notably the gradual abolition of Octroi.

NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.

The Right Rev. A. J. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of Stepney, has been appointed Bishop of London.

[The Right Reverend Winnington Ingram, Bishop-Suffragan of Stepney, was born in 1858 and was educated at Marlborough and Keble College, Oxford. At the University he took a first class in Moderations and second in Greats. After being a private tutor from 1881 to 1884, he was in the latter year ordained to the curacy of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. From 1885 to 1889 he was Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield. In January 1889, he was appointed Head of the Oxford House in Bethnal Green; in 1895, Rector of Bethal Green: In 1896, Rural Dean of Spitalfields; and in the following year was consecrated a Suffragan to the Bishop of London, under the title of Bishop of Stepney. in 1891 he was Select Preacher before the University of Oxford. His lordship is the author of several publications, the chief of which are, "Work in Great Cities," "Old Testament Difficulties," "New Testament Difficulties," "Church Difficulties," "Messengers, Watchmen, and Stewards," "The Men who crucify Christ," and "Christ and his Friends."]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Bombay Mails of 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

At the Council Meeting, to-day the Viceroy announced that Government would, vote for a compromise regarding the wages clauses in the Assam Labour Bill, it being held that a case for increased wages had been made out, but that owing to the depressed state of the industry it was undesirable to introduce them yet. The proposed increase, therefore, will be voted for by Government with the proviso that it be not brought into force for two years, i. e. in the third year from now, for coolies hereafter

cruited.

The proceedings in the Council on the Assam Labour Bill, to-day, consisted of a prolonged debate, lasting for six hours. A compromise proposed by the Viceroy was ultimately agreed to. The increase of wages will take effect only on coolies enlisted from 1903 onwards, though a provision as regards full pay being given in the earlier portion of their service, even when the full task has not been accomplished, takes effect immediately. The report of the Select Committee on the Mines, Bill was presented and this measure will come up for debate on the 22nd. The Forest Bill also was passed. The Budget is to be presented on the 20th.

THE MINES' BILL.

The Select Committe's report on the Mines' Bill contains the modifications already announced regarding the employment of women and children. The two Commercial members, Ashton and Allan Arthur sign it, subject to the modification that mine owners may suggest hereafter. Both also question the desirability of the odd measure doing duty for every class of mine in India. Mr. Ashton also, considering that so far as the coal industry of Bengal is concerned, the need for legislation of any kind has not been made out.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The Baron-Daltonganj branch of the East Indian Railway, which will convey coal for Upper India, is now unlikely to be open until February 1902.

CALCUTTA CENSUS.

The Calcutta Census shows a total of 843,487 people against 681,560 in1891, an increase of 160,000.

SAVING IN INDIAN MILITARY ESTIMATES.

The saving likely to result to the Indian Military estimates next official year, owing to the continued absence of the Indian Contingents in South Africa and China, is placed at thirty-five lakhs.

TWENTY LAKHS OF MARTINI-HENRI AMMUNITION FOR AUSTRALIA.

Twenty lakhs of Martini-Henri ammunition have been shipped to Australia by the "Bancoora" from India.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Gibs, 5th Bombay Cavalry, is admitted to the Staff Corps.

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

Captain Newbocen resigns his commission.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Herbert, officiates as Resident of Gwalior.

Captain W. R. Stratton is posted as Political Agent of the Eastern State, Rajputana.

The Hon. Lt.-Colonel W. C. Wyllie, has eight months' furlough from the 1st April.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Lockhart More, 4th Bombay Cavalry is posted to Plague duty at Bombay.

MESSRS. B. SMITH AND CO.

Messrs. B. Smyth and Co., have suspended payment here to-day on telegraphic instructions from home.

THE NEXT COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

It is now rumoured at home that Sir Evelyn Wood is to be the next Commander-in-Chief.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Bengal Chamber have appointed a strong committee to report on the Reorganisation of he High Court.

ENTERTAINMENT TO GENERAL BURNETT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 8.

A grand entertainment was given to General Burnett, last evening, at the Petit Hall by the natives of the Poona Cantonment previous to his departure for Madras on Saturday morning.

In response to invitations somewhere between a thousand and a thousand five hundred persons assembled at the Hall. Every community, almost every caste, was represented, the members of the Parsee community making up quite half the number of those present. The decorations and illuminations were befitting the scale on which the entertainment was held, and an electric arc lamp threw a brilliant and dazzling light over the entrance. The garden and buildings of the Hall were everywhere picked out with pretty red, white and green lamps and the rooms inside were resplendent with camps and brilliantly coloured carpets, etc. The garden was provided with hundreds of chairs, sofas and settees, which helped to seat the greater number of those invited. In the verandah the girls of the Zoroastrian Girls' School awaited the arrival of the guest of the evening with some of their teachers, and here, too, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dustur Hoshang Jamasp, High Priest of the Parsees, was seated. Facing this main building were the words "C. J. Burnett" traced in coloured buttles on the wall opposite, reminding one very forcibly of the guest in whose honour the entertainment was given. The other guests on arrival were received at the entrance by Khan Bahadur M. H. Dastur, Mr. Gungaram Bhau, and a small committee of Native and Parsee gentlemen. By a quarter to ten o'clock most of those invited had come and the scene inside the compound presented quite an animated appearance, the brilliant Oriental costumes contrasting strangely with the sober black and white dresses of European guests. It would have been strange indeed, however, if the great gathering inside the hall had not proved a source of wonder and attraction to the mass of humanity living in the neighbourhood, and who thronged every lane and corner leading to the hall, adding to the vexation of the police and fairly choking up the thoroughfare. That General Burnett was known to them, too, however, was seen very clearly, when about 10 p. m. the General's carriage hove in sight. A loud cheer, as unexpected as it was gratifying to hear, burst from the assembled multitude, and a few minutes later General Burnett was shaking hands with those present. The girls of the Parsee Girls' School, who had been waiting his arrival, then gathered together and sang a Guzerati song of welcome in his honour. Refreshments which were laid out in two large rooms were then distributed among the guests. Mr. Stewart gave an exhibition of his gramophone and the Misses Thorley sang a duet. Later in the evening one or two short complimentary speeches were made and the health of General Burnett was drunk amidst cheers. A string band of local musicians helped to lend variety to the proceedings, and the party broke up shortly before midnight after wishing the guest of the evening many hearty good wishes. Among the guests present were Sir Robert and the Misses Low, Lieutenant-Colonel Eaton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hallett, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, Mr. and Mrs. Elton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Minchin, Major and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. McNeill, Mr. Watson, Major Kirk, etc.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Military Works Services.—Lieutenant Bunbury is transferred from Bombay to the Quetta District.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Captain Stanbrough from His Majesty's Bombay Royal Garrison Artillery has been posted to the 19th Company Eastern Division Royal Garrison Artillery.

Under instructions received from Army Head Quaters, India, it is notified that Captain Castle, His Majesty's Bombay Royal Garrison Artillery, on promotion, has been posted to the 13th Company Eastern Division Royal Garrison Artillery.

Under instructions from the War Office, 2nd Lieutenant Cooper, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, who has been selected for employment as a Subaltern in a Chinese Regiment, is directed to proceed to Wei-Hai-Wei.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieutenant Langtry, 28th Bombay Pioneers.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—Captain Lincoln, Staff Corps A. C. G., 3rd class, for one year; Captain Cartwright, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 6th Bombay Cavalry, for one year; Lieutenant Molloy, Staff Corps, Adjutant, 4th Bombay Cavalry, for one year.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate:—Conductor Chalwin and Conductor Godfrey, Ordnance Department, for six months each.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Colonel Standbridge, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Southern Circle, from the 22nd March to June, on privilege leave to England.

Royal Horse Artillery—Captain Sundys, Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Kirkee, 60 days' privilege leave out of India.

Royal Irish Regiment—2nd-Lieutenant W. H. Joiner for twelve months, on medical certificate, out of India.

Ordnance Department—Sub-Conductor Freemantle for twelve months, from the 18th April, on private affairs, in India.

6th Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant Naylor for fourteen days on medical certificate.

5th Bombay Light Infantry—Captain West for thirteen months on medical certificate.

7th Bombay Pioneers—Lieutenant Heale for two months on urgent private affairs.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department—Assistant-Surgeon Barker for six months on medical certificate.

THE VICTORIA SCHOLARSHIP FUND

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The Victoria Scholarship fund, which is being got up by Lady Curzon, has reached 218,401 rupees; the Maharani of Hutwa subscribing half-a-lakh and the Maharani of Baroda, Rs. 20,000.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Mein, Commanding R. E., Karachi, has gone on two years' leave home on private affairs.

Major-General Wodehouse, Commanding Secundrabad, has proceeded on casual leave; Colonel Ramsay, 4th Hussars, Officiating.

Extension is notified of the new rules announced in January regarding Privilege Leave with furlough, &c., to Military Officers in Civil employ, Statutory Civilians and with some exceptions to Chaplains. The resolution adds that the question of applying them to High Court Judges and other officials, whose leave is wholly or partially regulated by Statutory rules is under consideration by the Government of India and will be referred to the Secretary of State.

Brigadier-General St. John Michell Fancourt resigns the Command of the Allahabad District on the ground of ill health.

General Tyler, Inspector-General of Artillery, leaves for England by this week's mail to join the Committee on Artillery Reorganisation. With his departure the Horse and Mule-Breeding Commission will break up, but most of the members meet again in England, where the report is to be written.

Major-General Morton, and Brigadier-Generals Black and Creagh, have been granted eight months' leave.

Nine essays have been sent in for the gold medal competition (1901) of the United Service Institution of India. The subject is: "The Practical Training of British and Native Troops in India with reference to the lessons of the war in South Africa."

A correspondent writing from Peking under date January 26th, says Colonel O'Sullivan, R. E., had met with a somewhat serious accident a few days previously. While returning from the mess at night he slipped on the ice in front of the mess house and broke his thigh bone.

Officers with the British Contingent in Peking are grumbling, with a good deal of reason it would seem, at the postal arrangements between China and India, and China and England. Mails dated India 22nd and 24th December, 1900, were still undelivered on the 29th January, 1901. In other words, it requires nearly six weeks to convey H. M.'s mails over a distance which any of our "transports" can crawl over in 17 or 18 days, including detentions. We are assured also that parcels despatched from Peking to England are carried via India, Hongkong or China. It is high time something was done to remove a grievance for which there is no shadow of excuse.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil left here this morning.

Florio and Rubattino Co.'s s.s. Nilo left Suez for Bombay on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats easier.

Good Bhownuggar 4.

The Manchester market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	83 3-8
Bar Silver	28 1-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results: Total Bullion £33,300,000. Increase £400,000; Public Deposits £12,300,000. Decrease 900,000. Other Deposits £39,700,000. Decrease, £1,700,000; Other Securities £28,700,000. Decrease £2,700,000; Notes and Gold £25,400,000. Increase £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the liabilities.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

MAINLY ABOUT DRESS.

MODIFIED MOURNING.

VERDI'S SECOND MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, FEB. 15.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S wedding dress was designed and cut out in Paris, but out of deference to national feeling was embroidered at the Amsterdam School of Arts and Industries. It being overlaid with designs of silver thread and pearls, it was, given the weather and snow, quite the dress for a winter Queen, and was as if frosted over. Five dressmakers came from Paris a week before the wedding to fit it on, to see that it was just right, and finally to dress the Royal bride. They thought the bare neck and arms a heresy, which, indeed, they were, but as fires had been kept up night and day for a week in the Groote Kerk, there was no danger of her Majesty catching cold there. All the ladies of the Court and the ladies in society were as full-dressed as Queen Wilhelmina—that is to say, as bare-necked. The Queen's skirt was ample, and hung gracefully. It was sprigged over with orange blossoms, and had a train ten feet long, bordered with those bridal flowers. There was also a wreath of orange blossoms, and a veil sprigged with them like the dress. This was too much of a good thing, as they rather weighted the tulle, which should have appeared of downy lightness; but the flower was thought patriotic, and so the Parisian dressers' advice was not taken. This veil fell back on the train and was nearly as long. Many other things to be worn were fetched from France, but they will only have the return at Leo, where the Queen will receive visits from her Appeldorn neighbours, and, when she comes back from The Hague. Meanwhile, they lie in long boxes, padded and lined inside. The boxes are a little like coffins, and have belonged to three generations of Queens, and to four or five of Stadholderesses.

The master ladies' tailors in Paris have met the strike of their workmen by a lockout. The journeyman ladies' tailor is generally a foreigner. Germans, Poles, and Hungarians flock to Paris to work in this branch of the tailoring trade. They are not well paid, and manage to live on less than their French mates; but they live very badly. The leaders of the strike are French. As to the employers, there is among them a large proportion of foreigners. The centre of the business is the Rue Auber. The strike has aroused a controversy as to the relative merits of the dressmaker and the ladies' tailor. The former is better for clothing that require light elegance for garden party and ball, for some striking novelty that gives a new face and air to the wearer; for a lay figure kind of leanness; for disguising deformity. I should say that the missappen, the scraggy, the boxy, and the angular should under all circumstances go to a couturiere; but those who have good figures, and who want convenient clothes, should prefer the ladies' tailor. The ladies' tailor is docile. He follows instructions though contrary to the newest fashion. French female dressmakers cannot endure to work for persons who prefer convenience to "la mode." They instinctively love change, and more than a spice of absurdity. The tailors on strike call for the abolition of piecework. They are paid by the piece. The cutter-out decides what each workman is to make. Alterations are not allowed for. If the cutter-out is careless all the work has to be done over again. If complaints are made, he gives the worst paid class of work, they say, to those who complain. A cutter-out can earn from £400 to £1,000 a year, and if there is style in his cut he may claim a higher salary.

Many well dressed girls and women are wearing dark grey coats and skirts. The tint is so deep as to convey the effect of mourning, especially when worn, as it usually the case, with a black hat, black tie, and black gloves. These tailormades are far more serviceable than black, which stains so disagreeably with mud. Already purple dresses are seen in some numbers, and it seems probable that the wish of the King that purple should take the place of black in household draping may serve to introduce this rich colour as orthodox wear in mourning. It has hitherto been correct in second mourning only, but the will of a King has served before now in the history of clothes to work an immediate revolution. Purple cloth with black braid, or trimmed with stitchings and strappings of black silk, and worn with a hat of black tucked silk, would even now be sufficiently expressive of general mourning. The only thing to remember is that with grey or black or white dresses all the accompaniments should be unrelievedly black.

One of the surprising things about the national mourning is that, in spite of the bitter cold of the weather, many people had tulle hats and toques made to wear. The fact is that tulle and chiffon and silk muslin are now considered suitable at any season of the year. The old rigid rules about winter and summer fabrics are completely overthrown, and a pleasant liberty replaces the old restrictions. There are some who lovingly cling to the latter, as so many do to the usual and accustomed ways which have grown dear from their very familiarity. It was a touching and expressive characteristic of Queen Victoria that one wore during the rest of her life the form of dress that belonged to the period when she was a happy wife and mother, and would have no change in the character of her surroundings. Rooms as they may have seemed to the world at large, they remained a reminder of the days when the full and busy life was crowned with joy.

At the opening of Parliament intensely black, without sheen or even the glitter of jet, the ladies' dresses made a sombre note in the magnificent colour composition. In the case of the Royal ladies this was unrelieved by the white arms and shoulders that the Court dress of the Peeresses effectively displayed. The Queen and all the Royal Princesses were attired in deepest mourning, with crape rising high to the neck over the transparent square of the bodice beneath. A long crape veil hung at the back from under the diamond tiara, and in front the crape formed a point, almost like a Marie Stuart head-dress. The display of jewels was superb; and as to pearls, it is most probable that never before on any occasion have so many been seen together as part of the toilette. The Royal ladies wore wonderful pearls, both as round necklaces and in ropes, whose creamy whiteness hung over the crape, relieving its intense sombreness. The Duchess of Cornwall and York wore a high tiara of pearls and diamonds. Strings of pearls fell over her silk crepeline dress, with its deep trimmings of crape openwork embroidery. At one side of the bodice were two large diamond wheatears. Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) wore a very becoming diamond tiara and necklace, besides diamond ornaments on her dress.

The ladies in attendance wore black cashmere dresses made high to the neck, and trimmed with crape. The long sleeves were trimmed to match. All the Princesses and Peeresses wore splendid cloaks until the moment came when they rose to receive the King and Queen. The cloaks fell from the white shoulders at one moment, revealing the wonderful jewels. The Marchioness of Londonderry wore an ermine cloak with a priceless flounce of exquisite lace. Her jewels included a large diamond tiara and stomacher, which covered the whole of the front of the bodice (dress, crepe de-chine), a large cross, two large brooches, earrings and many bracelets, all in diamonds.

The Duchess of Wellington wore a Princess dress made of Russian crape. The Duchess of Buccleuch was in deepest crape. The Duchess of Devonshire wore dull silk with a draped bodice. Her diamonds were splendid. She wore many on her dress, which was trimmed with embroidery about the shoulders. Her daughter, the Countess of Granford, had trimmings of silk and silk muslin on her crepe-de-chine dress. Lady Rosslyn wore peaude-chine with silk muslin round the shoulders. Her cloak was of peau-de-soie lined and trimmed with chiffon frills, the hood ruched round with chiffon.

The Duchess of Portland wore magnificent jewels with her black crepe-de-chine, which was frilled with silk muslin round the hem. Transparent muslin sleeves came to the elbows. Folds of silk formed a belt, ending in a large bow at the left side. The Countess of Enniskillen wore crape armure and lace. The Countess of Londesborough wearing dull black silk, had an imposing Russian tiara, a veil of chiffon spotted net falling from it. A cluster of ostrich feathers trimmed her bodice. The Hon. Mrs. George Keppel was in chiffon. The Duchess of Marlborough wore a clinging gown of finest peau-de-soie trimmed with folds of tulle and silk muslin. The Marchioness Camden's chiffon dress was ruched round with rows of soft, dull silk. The Countess of Warwick, whose cloak was a wonder of a dark Russian sable, frilled with black chiffon wore crepe-de-chine that appeared to have been merely folded round the graceful figure. The skirt was made with a very long train. The Countess of Dudley was in black net and lace, swallows in the latter fabric being applique on the net. Tule frills admirably softened the whole effect.

Some of the dresses were accordeon-pleated, others very fully tucked, and variety of a kind was thus secured where monotony might have prevailed. Among the ladies who wore pleated gowns were the Countess of Rasfurly, whose skirt was pleated in the sun-ray fashion, the bodice being supplemented by a soft silk muslin frilled fichu. Lady Mowbray and Stourton's chiffon was much frilled, the frills being bordered with chiffon roses. Lady de Grey wore a beautiful dress of finets peau-de-soie trimmed with tulle and silk muslin. Countess Carrington's crepe-de-chine was much tucked and trimmed with tulle. A folded belt of crape finished the bodice. Isabella Countess of Wilton's dress was peau-de-chine tucked all round as high as the knee. The bodice was draped with dull silk muslin. Lady Musgrave also wore a tucked dress, the lines running downwards to a flounce which was tucked across. The Marchioness of Ormonde, who, by special permission, wore high bodice and long sleeves, had a peplum-polonaise of her own beautiful Chantilly lace over chiffon. The yoke and sleeves were also lace. The Countess of Yarborough's chiffon dress was disposed in rather wide tucks from the waist to the hem, with festooned lace laid upon the tucks. Folds of chiffon surrounded the shoulders. Lady Helen Vincent's silk dress was much tucked and trimmed with openwork embroidery. Lady de Trafford wore black silk muslin arranged with the perfect art that conceals art. An embroidery of lilies in dull silk trimmed Lady Calthorpe's crepe-de-chine. A series of dull silk fringes trimmed Lady Blythswood's peau-de-chine.

Certain rather amusing facts concerning Verdi's second marriage have been unearthed by his friend and biographer M. Arthur Pougin. The bride, who died a few years ago, was the famous prima donna Madame Strepponi, who had greatly befriended Verdi, who indeed was the means of securing for him his first operatic commission. A short time before 1859 she came to Busseto, and a sort of irregular union ensued. The situation rather scandalised a worthy priest (afterwards Cardinal Mermillod), a friend of both. To his astonishment he found Verdi willing enough to marry, but characteristically desirous of shunning publicity, which in regard to the civil formalities, was absolutely essential. So finding a small Swiss village of 600 inhabitants, Collonges-sous-Salève, which was then in the kingdom of Sardinia, the good priest took the couple there, and saw that they were honourably married. But so well was the secret kept that it was only very recently the marriage certificate was discovered. It is not only the parties, but also the witnesses, had to give their names and true age. If such a stipulation were enforced at St. George's, Hanover-square, the vestry where the register is signed would perhaps not be quite so crowded as it now is at fashionable weddings.

The Empress of Russia received yesterday from Comte de Montebello, in the name of the French Government, the beautiful Gobelins tapestry made for her by Felix Faure's orders, representing Marie Antoinette and her children. Her Imperial Majesty was asked to fix a day when it would be convenient for her to receive this work of art. She delayed doing so until after the funeral of her "beloved grandmother, whose death is a cruel loss to her Majesty. Such was the message taken to the French Ambassador by the Grand Chamberlain.

The late Madame Edgar Quinet was anything but well off, but she managed in her will to be a public benefactor. The portrait in oils of her husband, the historian, by Ary Scheffer, goes to the Louvre, and also the one in pencil by Alfred Stevens. Should the Louvre not accept them they are to be passed on to the Carnavalet Museum. All her savings are to be spent in founding a bi-annual scholarship, to be spent in enabling a pupil of the Edgar Quinet Primary Higher School to follow a course of studies at Oxford. Madame Quinet leaves all her books, many of which are valuable, engravings, photographs, and furniture to that school. Among the furniture is one rare old silver, the workmanship of which has a Byzantine character. After her husband's death Madame Quinet underwent constant and severe privations to be able to make this will.

Mlle. Guttmann, Mr. Kruger's granddaughter, was along with him, and her sister at the Hotel Scribe last November. Her engagement to a former Italian officer, Signor Ricciardi, is announced. He went out to the Transvaal as the special correspondent of the "Tribuna" of Rome, threw up journalism, and joined a Boer commando with grandsons of the then President. Mlle. Guttmann is one of the three graces of Pretoria. She is a most attractive person, though perhaps a sculptor might think her less so than her two sisters. They have fine eyes, fine skins, fine heads of hair, well grown, shapely figures, and remarkably small hands and feet. They reminded me of the ladies of the Southern states of North America, but have more thoughtless gaiety and less hard brains. In dressing their hair they follow fashion at a distance, not raising it from the forehead and temples, but bringing it down over the ears in Cleo de Merode bandeaux. It is thought immodest in the Transvaal to dress the hair in the present Japanese style, but President Kruger's granddaughters follow fashion so far to have a twist of hair on the crown of the head.

"Kismet," let it be said at once, is a very interesing person, who gave a very interesting lecture last night at the Carlton, as he did repeatedly in Paris at the Great Exhibition last year. "Kismet" is moreover a very wonderful person, for when he looks at any hand kindly lent to him for the purpose he becomes suddenly empowered to see past, present, and future and all the other invisibles. He has devoted a great deal of time to the study of hands, especially to the study of the hands of the dead, whom he has sought in "many of the principal hospitals of Europe." And the result of the rather gruesome study is that "Kismet" has a great many interesting things to tell concerning hands and photographs or a great many interesting hands to show. A series of "Hands of different nationalities" was most fascinating, as was also a series of "hands of various character types," and another of various physical temperaments. "Kismet" does not propose to content himself with that one lecture—he has really come to stay, if he finds the public as eager to learn the secrets of their hands as he is to tell them. He has taken rooms in Dover-street, where he will give a ready translation of the life and affairs of any client who seeks him including past and future of illnesses, accidents, date of death, financial values here and hereafter, and—climax of it all—attachment! "Kismet," forbear! There are a few things people would rather not be told."

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The arrangement which the London Brighton and South Coast Railway carried out last year in running every Sunday, a special cyclists' excursion train from London to Horsham and back, a distance of thirty-six miles, for the sum of four shillings including the bicycle, is announced by the company to have been successful. The idea for next season is that a change is to be made whereby the train instead of running to a given place every Sunday, will run to different places on the Company's system in turn. This idea is excellent and should result in increased traffic. Necessarily the number of men who wish to start their trips every Sunday from Horsham must be limited, while on the other hand the variety offered is bound to attract newcomers and open out a wider field. Since the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway scheme has met with such success, that it is to be repeated in the coming season, other companies should be induced thereby to cater for cyclists in a similar manner.

A writer in the cycling press states that he is not at all sure whether it is not advisable when sending a bicycle by train, to do so at company's instead of at owner's risk despite the fact that in the former case the cost is a third higher than in the latter. The idea is evidently the outcome of a decision recently given in the Birmingham County Court to the effect that no matter what accident may happen to a cycle, even to the extent of being smashed up and hopelessly mangled, if it is sent at owner's risk, the company is not liable, provided that wilful misconduct by the company's servants cannot be proved. The circumstances would naturally be quite different if the machine were forwarded at company's risk, and although decisions, when given in the Court of Justice are often at variance with what one would expect, it is only natural to take it that if sent at company's risk, the company would have to pay howsoever the damage occurred.

With the approach of spring, training is already being thought of, and in some cases actually commenced by several of the amateur riders, and from accounts it would appear that the forthcoming season amongst amateurs will be a satisfactory one. The first event of the season for years past has been the six hours' race run by the Southern C. C. The six hours' event is rather inappropriately held in the early spring, it being usually recognised that long-distance men are not properly fit until well on in the season. At any rate, be this as it may, the fact remains that the event in question has for several years past been held right in the early part of the spring and has moreover attracted good entries and resulted in good sport. The race is generally a tandem race and some very good teams are said to propose competing.

A short time ago a motorist driving a steam car, successfully negotiated the journey from John O'Groats to Land's End, the recognised two extreme points of Great Britain. The journey was not made with the object of establishing a record but was just made in order to prove that a steam car could successfully complete the distance over every variety of road. It is perhaps possible to find in the country. It is not to be wondered at that the spirit of emulation is abroad, for in a short time another well-known motorist intends making the journey on a petrol driven voiturette. It will be interesting to see how the latter succeeds through this ride. Now that the example has been set we shall doubtless see several end to end journeys accomplished during the coming summer season.

Many people who have carefully watched the rise and fall of professional racing in this country are of opinion that the time is ripe for amateur racing to be given another chance, so that it may be proved once and for all whether the interest in this class of racing is as dead as pessimists imagine. Even the most enthusiastic and staunch advocates of racing admit that the day has gone by when "all the world and his wife" would turn out to attend a cycle race meeting, but they contend, and we share the same opinion, that with careful management and good racing on the part of the competitors their would be found amongst the public a sufficient number of interested persons to make meetings pay. We have already referred in this column to the lack of attention displayed by sport promoters to the convenience of the spectators, and they must bear in mind that the success of a meeting does not only depend upon providing a series of interesting events; they must also look to the convenience of the gate-paying public by providing suitable sitting accommodation and good reasonable refreshments.

Members of the National Cyclists' Union are anxiously watching the movement of racing cyclists in the district of Birmingham as an ugly rumour is gaining ground that the Aston Track, Birmingham, is to be the scene of unlicensed meetings during the coming season. Should such be the case it would be a serious blow to the Union, for it is generally acknowledged that many of their existing members in this district are only waiting the lead to follow as unlicensed riders. Already many unlicensed meetings are held round about Coventry and the Aston Track following suit will be the signal for a general overthrow of the rule of the National Cyclists' Union in this locality.

The famous Dunlop-Welch rim has now got such a stronghold on the cycling public in all parts of the world that practically every high grade machine is fitted with this popular rim, which is both speedy and reliable.

PERSIAN GULF NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MUSCAT, MARCH 2.

DURING the last few days, according to information I have just received, the Islands of Bahrein and Mabarek have been in a state of rejoicing—the principal towns on both islands have been profusely decorated with flags, and much firing of guns and rifles has testified to the joy of the people. The British Resident at Bushire recently issued a notification to the effect that the Sheikh of Bahrein's eldest son is officially recognised by the Sazarain Power as heir-apparent, and the present display is the result, as this recognition will put an end to the considerable amount of intrigue which has lately been fermenting among certain relations of the Sheikh on behalf of another member of the family. At one time party feeling ran so high that it was feared, by several of the more responsible residents, that the agitators were countenanced by the British authorities, and the recent notification has put an end to a period of anxiety and unrest.

The Sheikh of Koweit, since his great victory about a month ago, has continued his victorious advance, driving the forces of Bin Rashid to the south and west, until about the middle of February, when he occupied Nedjd unopposed. Several times Bin Rashid made a show of offering fight; but his badly armed troops made no effective stand against the rifle fire of the Koweit men. Mabarouk, the Sheikh of Koweit, has summoned Abder Rahman Bin Fays to Nedjd with the intention of proclaiming him Ameer of Nedjd—this Abder Rahman is the present head of the Wahabi chiefs who ruled over Central Arabia under the title of Ameer of Nedjd, until they were ousted by the grandfather of the present Bin Rashid, and now that Mabarouk has reinstated the Ameer he will no doubt make him more or less dependent upon Koweit. Abdool Aziz Bin Rashid took up arms ostensibly in the interest 5 of the two sons of Mahomet, the late Sheikh of Koweit, upon whose sudden demise the brother Mabarouk proclaimed himself Sheik. The two sons fled from Koweit and placed themselves under the protection of one of Bin Rashid's allies—they were then mere boys, and having now grown to manhood, Bin Rashid expressed his intention of driving Mabarouk out of Koweit and making one of Mahomet's sons Sheik. It is the irony of fate that he has not only failed in his enterprize, but has seen Nedjd wrested from him, and given over to the descendant of the Ameer whom his grandfather supplanted.

THE RECENT ATTEMPT TO WRECK THE MAIL.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

THE five accused concerned in the train-wrecking near Kardi station on the night of the 27th January were placed by Inspector Collett, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, before Rao Bahadur A. G. Kotwal, the Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Thana, on Tuesday last, and charged under section 126-B of the Railway Act of 1890, with endangering the safety of passengers, under circumstances already published. The sixth person stated to be implicated, Balloo Chawoo, is still at large, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. An exciting incident occurred after the Magistrate had recorded the confessions of one or two of the accused, among them being that of Laloo Oomar, the fourth accused, who admitted having produced the hammer and spanner to undo the rail. On his way back to the police lock-up, he managed to effect his escape and made his way to the hills, in the direction of which he was pursued by two policemen, who had a rough time of it. The latter had several falls in the chase and were badly bruised about the knees. He was, however, re-captured after a hot chase.

The proceedings in the present case will commence on the 13th instant, before the same Magistrate at Thana, when Mr. Acharia, Government leader, assisted by Inspector Collett, will conduct the prosecution.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.

MR. T. D. MCKAY, the general passenger agent of the San Francisco Overland Route, is again in Bombay, pushing his business with all the accustomed vigour of an American. This route to England is growing largely in favour with Anglo-Indians, as it affords them an opportunity of visiting China, Japan and America, a tour which will be most enjoyable after a long sojourn in this country. The time of transit is not long, and the comfort of passengers is studied both travelling by sea and land. Passengers reach Hong Kong in 14 days; the passage to Yokohama occupies an additional eight days; and the voyage across the Pacific to San Francisco takes 14 days. Travellers have the choice of several routes across the United States to New York, and London is reached from there in six days. In all the trip occupies 40 days, and its best recommendation is that the expenses are very reasonable, while the comforts and conveniences are unrivalled by any other line of steamers afloat. Mr. McKay is saying at Watson's Hotel. The chief features of the route will be found on the first page.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE NEAR CANDOLIM.

FURTHER particulars have been ascertained in connection with the murder of a young woman near Candolim. On February 26th, she and other women went out to collect firewood in the Government reserved forest, and while returning home she lost her way. Her companions stated that the girl left before they did, and although a search was made it was ineffectual. The next day a Brahmin's servant found a basket of fuel, which subsequently the girl's mother identified as belonging to her daughter, whose body she afterwards found. It was conveyed to the Malad police chowky, and as the result of inquiries four men and a woman have been arrested. The prisoners have made revelations which point to the assistance of a gang of desperadoes, who robbed, outraged and then murdered the girl. Many persons are implicated and it is alleged that some of the residents are guilty of aiding the miscreants.

PERPETUATING THE LATE QUEEN-EMPRESS' MEMORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The excellent suggestion made in the papers lately to give fixity to the late Queen-Empress' Birthday by observing the day in future as a public holiday throughout the Indian Empire does not seem to have attracted much attention in proper quarters. We out in India have all along been accustomed to regard our departed Sovereign as a veritable goddess of prosperity and good luck.

His Most Gracious Majesty in issuing that solemn and touching proclamation, that hers was not to be observed as a black, but a purple or violet funeral, in a way anticipated the Indian sentiment that she was still with us as a presiding deity from whom good luck flowed bountifully. Can we ever forget that our "Great Charter," the Proclamation of 1858, was the Queen's proclamation? Can we ever forget her motherly solicitude for us, and her frequent sweet messages of love to her Indian peoples, and all the good the nation has derived during her reign? Is her birthday observance to cease for us? I respectfully submit that one day more added to the few general and the eleven caste holidays in India will not appreciably interfere with public business in a climate where relaxation from labour is coveted as a boon, even by men who are fond of work. Also will there is no other measure so likely as a public Victorian Day to keep the honoured name of the Empress-Mother perpetually in the memory of the Indian races.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.

Octagonal Cottage, Bandora, March 7.

MISCHIEF AT PLAGUE CAMPS.

TO THE

THE ELECTION PETITION TRIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Chief Judge's order in the Election Petition filed by Mr. Karmali is apparently final, as the Municipal Act directs that the "Chief Judge's order shall be conclusive." As the petition, therefore, is no longer "sub-judice" it will not be amiss to submit a few criticisms upon the procedure adopted and the order passed by the Chief Judge. I do so, of course, with all deference to this honour. I am now actuated wholly and solely by my anxiety to serve the public and not my client.

First and foremost the procedure followed by His Honour was quite unlike the English procedure in Election Petitions. At least a week's notice is given in England. A week's notice was not given in the present instance. Particulars as to time, place and person have to be furnished to the defendants prior to the hearing of the petition, concerning all allegations of personation, bribery, corruption "et cetera. Serious allegations were made without a scintilla of proof; but no particulars were given even after the commencement of the trial, although these were demanded. In England a list is made of all the votes objected to; evidence is demanded that the person whose vote is objected to, had really voted, and further evidence is required to show why the particular vote is bad. This list must be made within the period within which a petition may be filed, and no amendment is allowed without the leave of the Court. No such procedure was followed in the present investigation although counsel asked for the names of persons whose votes are objected to. The Judge then adjudicates upon each vote, and only when this is done are the voting papers scrutinised. In the present inquiry this process was reversed, and voting papers were actually scrutinized in order to make out a "prima facie" case of personation, *e.g.*, the petitioner called witness who deposed that A. was dead. There he stopped. He could not say whether the dead A. is the A. referred to in the Election Roll. He also confessed that there are many A's. Not an iota of proof was offered to indicate that somebody had voted in the name of A, nor in whose favour this personated vote was cast; nevertheless, the voting papers were thoroughly scrutinized in order to discover whether there was any voting paper purporting to have been signed by A. Frequently it happened there was no voting paper at all. This occurred in about 60 cases. In about 20 cases it turned out that the votes were rejected for informality. In about 15 case the votes were good. All these do not apply to the cases of dead persons only, but to the cases of absent persons and others who, it was believed, had not voted at all. Sometimes the voting papers recorded votes for Dr. Rajabali. In two or three instances they recorded votes for the petitioner himself. I took objection to this procedure, but the objection was overruled. Further more the Chief Judge called upon us to enter upon our defence before the petitioner had closed his case. His thorought the words in the Act "Such inquiry as he deems necessary" absolved him from the necessity of conforming strictly with the ordinary procedure. In England the Election Procedure, if anything, is really more stringent, than the ordinary procedure. These important variations render statutory reform indispensable. I cannot help thinking that the inquiry would have been considerably shortened if the English procedure were adopted. The petitioner would have been quite paralyzed. He would not have dared to guess as he really did.

The relief granted by the Chief Judge is acknowledgedly not prayed for in the petition. The only prayer, almost in the very words of Sec. 33 Cl. 2 of the Act are that the person whose election is objected to be declared disqualified for being a councillor, that the election of the said councillor be declared null and void, and that the petitioner, in whose favour the next highest number of votes were recorded be declared to have been duly elected. I quote from memory and therefore am not quite sure about the actual words used, but this is the substance of the prayers. Section 33 Cl. 1 differentiates between the qualification of a Councillor and the validity of an Election. An Election Petition under Section 33 must, within 8 days of the declaration of the result of an election question the validity of the election, or dispute the qualifications of the person elected to be a councillor. When the qualifications are bad the Act orders that the Judge shall declare the "election null and void," but when the election is invalid, the Judge shall "set it aside." This distinct phraseology is deliberately adopted and ought not to be lightly ignored. The petitioner nowhere prays to "set aside" the election, but only to have it declared "null and void," and himself to be elected. The avowed object of the petitioner is to have himself elected. This could be only when the election is "null and void." I.e., when the qualifications are bad. It is for this reason he questions the qualification and prays the election be declared "null and void" in so many express words. He certainly does not allude to Section 16 of the Act, as His Honour observes. But he specifies personation, bribery, corruption, obstruction employment of an army of agents, coalition and so forth, and specifies them as grounds for disputing the qualifications of the councillor attacked. He has erred and blundered in so deeming, but he became master of his pliable condition only when the provisions of section 16 were pointed out to him. This is not his only blunder. He has blundered in thinking that by proving he himself has a majority of votes he could set aside the election of all councillors instead of the last councillor only. But what has the Court to do with his mistakes or blunders? Why should the Court go into the question of the validity of the election when there is not a word in the petition questioning the validity of the election. His Honour states any one reading the petition could easily see the object of the petitioner. But why should the Court entertain any object apart from the expressed object and grant relief not prayed for? The Court, moreover, has erred in thinking the object of the petitioner was different from the expressed and avowed object. The Court thinks the object of the petitioner is plainly to question the validity of the election, because it sees that the reasons assigned are patently directed against the validity of the election. They would not constitute any valid disqualifications which are enumerated in Section 16. This is certainly quite true, but it is not quite so evident until Section 16 of the Act is hurled against the petitioner, of the existence of which section he may have been blissfully unconscious. But His Honour observes:—At an early stage I pointed out to Mr. Smetham that the petitioner had misunderstood the section, and that if I set aside the election of either candidate the procedure would be under Section 16. It was on this footing that the hearing proceeded. I pointed out to the Court in my address that the petition could not be amended after the period of 8 days within which the petition was to be filed had elapsed and that there were several authorities upholding this principle. To adjudicate upon the validity of the election, instead of the qualifications of councillors, would be totally amending the petition, and the prayers, which would be illegal as the period of 8 days allowed by the Act had already elapsed on the day the Court commenced the inquiry. His Honour writes:—It is, no doubt, true that the petitioner by an evident misreading of Section 33 at first thought that if he was shown to have obtained more votes than the respondents or either of them, they or one of them would be disqualified, and he, as the next in order, would take the vacant place. Exactly so. He thought they would be disqualified, but he was wrong in thinking so, for in the Law they would "not" be disqualified on such grounds, as they were not good grounds for disputing their qualifications. He has blundered by believing that the grounds which are good enough to question the validity of election are good enough to dispute the qualification of a councillor. Had he not so blundered the election petition would not have seen the light of day. But it is not the function of the Court to correct the blunder and then grant relief not prayed for. Again, it is a mistake to suppose that the petitioner could have believed he would be "next in order" even after proving he had more votes than all the successful candidates. This is "ipso facto" impossible, for he would then be the first and not "next in order." As a matter of fact, however, the petitioner does not claim the seat on the ground of the majority of votes. On the contrary he distinctly states "the next highest number of votes are recorded" in his favour. He thereby acknowledges that his votes are few, but nevertheless claims the seat by proving disqualification on the part of the persons elected. The fact that the reasons he assigns for questioning the qualification are bad reasons ought to make no difference. Some of these reasons are not good reasons to question even the validity of the election, e. g. coalition, obstruction, employment of an army of agents. His Honour has chosen to regard a deliberate prayer penned in blissful ignorance of the provisions of section 16 of the Act into a draftsman's error. I do not think this is justifiable. Regarding personations, His Honour writes that he regrets that the question whether the personation practised is not enough by itself, and irrespective of its effect on the number of valid votes to vitiate the election of both these gentlemen." In the course of the enquiry His Honour repeatedly observed that one single case of personation brought home to the candidate or his agent would suffice to enable him to set aside the election, but that mere general personation, however widely spread, would not vitiate an election. He repeats the same in his order. Now, he entirely acquits the candidates for being privy to personation. He further writes:—Now there is certainly no evidence before me of any particular instance of personation or its abetment, which can be traced to any particular person. Nevertheless to one's inexpressible astonishment, His Honour finds both Mr. Vandekar and Mr. Viegas "guilty of personation by their agents. This comes upon us like a bolt from the blue after the repeated assurances on the part of the Judge of the utter absence of any direct evidence of privity with personation on the part of the candidates or their agents. His Honour now holds that though there is no direct proof he cannot but draw the inference irresistibly forced upon him by the wholesale personations, that the agents of the candidates were guilty of personation or abetment of personation. This is a mere surmise admittedly based on no evidence whatever. But one cannot help asking why find the agents guilty and not the candidates themselves. The answer is, it would be too outrageous to do so on account of the respectability of the candidates. What evidence is there to indicate that the respectability of the agents is equally satisfactory. Mr. Karamali deposed on oath that the coalition Mr. Ibrahim Rahimula was one of the agents, and it is in evidence he worked from morning till evening in promoting the candidature of his brother, who had joined the coalition. Secondly, what is there in evidence to show that the agents of the coalition were guilty of personation, and not the agents of Mr. Karamali or Dr. Hajab Ali. Probably the fact that the votes were recorded in favour of the coalition is deemed good evidence. But to draw such an inference from votes only is extremely dangerous, and places one at the mercy of some unscrupulous man who chooses to personate and employ others to personate dead men and vote for one against whom he entertains bitter inimical feelings. One may do so out of sheer mischief, an element which is not altogether absent from our elections. An admirer of any candidate may also do so. But these considerations suggest the question "what constitutes agency in election affairs?" Many nice points arise, and the question is not easily answered. A scoundrel cannot force himself upon the candidate "volens nolens." He must have authority, or there must be circumstances from which authority can be inferred. Stroud 1874, 30, M & H 11.) Is it not possible that some unauthorized admirer of the coalition was guilty of these wholesale personations! It is quite possible, and even probable. There is nothing from which it can be inferred beyond reasonable doubt that some "unknown," not accredited agent of the coalition has been guilty of these wholesale personations. The inference therefore is manifestly most inequitable. This is all the more deplorable, considering His Honour refused to draw, I am informed, any such inference in Mr. Godinho's petition against the election of the successful candidate. It was the knowledge of this judgement, which I thought was sound, made it necessary for me to argue against any inference hostile to the candidates for proof of general personation.

I cannot conclude without observing that this election petition trial reveals the necessity of introducing into India the English procedure and the English "Illegal and corrupt Practices Act" and ther kindred Acts with all possible expedition.—Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

CONGRESS AND COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter to you I endeavoured to show under what disadvantage the wealth-producing institutions of the country, viz., agriculture, plantation and manufacture are labouring, owing to the artificial rupee; and how that has directly and indirectly given advantage to other countries which are our competitors in the markets of the world. Although our manufacturers are at a disadvantage, I think that sooner or later they will recover ground. No doubt, before they do that, they will have to spend more money which I am afraid, most of them have not got. They will have to withdraw more or less from the eastern markets, a consummation, not to be desired either in the interests of India or of Lancashire. India can produce coarse manufactures, with advantage to itself and to its customers, and the same argument holds good for Lancashire in fine counts. It is the essence of free trade that labour and capital of each country should be so employed, as to give the highest possible results to the producer as well as to the consumer; that is being gradually destroyed by the artificial rupee. I will now illustrate, in order to make my meaning more clear. The average shipment of yarn to China annually is about 4,75,000 bales; at least that is the average from 1896 to 1899. For 1900 the shipments fell off to about 2,15,000 bales for reasons which are already well known. I only want to draw your attention to the fact that we produced only half the quantity of yarn. From O'Connor's report which gives us statistics up to the end of November, 1900, I gather the following facts:—

In the whole of British India, the production of yarn, from the 1st of April to the 30th of November 1900, was 197,853,415lbs. For the same period for 1899, the production was 367,901,221 lbs; so practically, the whole of India, last year, produced only half the quantity. Now just examine a few facts as disclosed by the same report: From counts 21 to 30 for the same period, viz., from 1st of April to the 30th of November 1900, the production is given at 36,191,081lbs, for 1899, lbs. 38,003,234. What is the inference? Although we produced 50 per cent. less, still there is no falling off, as regards fine counts. Now examine the figures. For the same period, the total production of counts 31 to 40 in 1900 was 6,976,137 lbs. against 4,755,814 lbs. in 1899. That is to say, we produced more in 1900 than in 1899 of these fine counts, although our total production, as stated above, was only half. As our natural market in coarse counts is being destroyed by the artificial rupee, the Indian manufacturers are trying to destroy the natural markets for fine counts which Lancashire can spin with great advantage. Both are to be pitied for the same. The general opinion is that there is no cotton in India for spinning fine counts: say up to 40s. No doubt, it is partially true, but 1,000 bales of American or Egyptian cotton would easily manipulate 10,000 bales of good stapled Indian cotton; and that is actually being done now. If Lancashire, instead of harrassing the Indian manufacturers, knew her true interest, she would, through her members of Parliament, exercise efficient control over Indian finances, and bring about the opening of the mints at once, because it is impossible that any civilized Government—and ours is one—could prosper, if the wealth producing institutions of the country are penalized, which, I say, is being done, by compelling the producer, the planter, and the manufacturer to receive Rs. 15 to the sovereign when he is entitled to Rs. 20.—Yours, &c.,

March 5. J. A. W.

EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORS AND THEIR DEPUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You are perhaps aware that Government have recently created a secondary Teachers Examination, which every teacher in a Government School is required to pass before he is confirmed in the Educational Department. Government have thus supplied a long-felt want. Up to now those who had passed any of the examinations in the Arts course from the Matriculation to the M. A., could secure permanent service in the Department without being required to undergo any educational test. The natural consequence was that the teacher learnt his art slowly by experiences at the expense of his pupils. This grievance has now been removed by the institution of the abovementioned test.

The object of the present letter is to advocate the creation of a similar test for the Educational Inspectors and their deputies. At present, the former officers are generally selected from among Head Masters of High Schools or Professors in Government Colleges, after a comparatively short service in that capacity. Consequently they are neither rich in experience, nor ripe in age. Their acquaintance with the wants, the wishes the aspirations and the capacities of Indian teachers and pupils alike is naturally very scanty, and it would not be surprising if the results sometimes were the entertainment of too high ideals, formation of hasty opinions and expansion of sweeping judgments.

Fortunately their Deputies stand on a different footing. They are generally selected from among experienced teachers in High and Middle schools, and being invariably Indians, they do not labour under the difficulties to which their superiors are exposed under the present circumstances. But in their case too, their submission to some suitable test before they are confirmed in their new capacity, cannot but be advantageous, both to them and to the schools under their control.

What I would, therefore, respectfully suggest to Government is the creation of a suitable test for both the Educational Inspectors and their Deputies, selection of the former at a ripe age, and association of the both with experienced officials in their line before confirmation, as is done by Government in the case of Deputy Collectors in the Revenue Department.—Yours, &c.,

ONE INTERESTED.

March 6.

INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The advocates of inoculation say that the deaths that are now occuring in Bombay from plague can be prevented by means of inoculation, and I quite agree with them in what they say. Many of those who know the efficacy of inoculation have got inoculated this year without fear. There are instances that although several of them lived for some days in infected localities on account of marriages and other causes, they got protection from inoculation. Experience shows that inoculation is a preventive against the plague to some extent, but I cannot say whether it will suit the constitutions of all persons. There are several persons in Bombay who got inoculated, when in good health, and say that they have got these complaints since the time they were inoculated. Several inoculated persons also say that they felt intense pain and restlessness during the time the fever brought on by inoculation lasted and that after the fever was off, they got weak and depressed and that they have always been in a weak and depressed state. The question then is persons of what constitutions should get inoculated and persons of what constitutions should not get inoculated, must be therefore decided before the people are persuaded to get inoculated. Many men of light and leading do not object to inoculation, but they are afraid of such complaints and do not venture to get inoculated. I, therefore, think if Sir Bhalcandra and other medical men, who advocate inoculation, get the above question decided and show some easy and simpler process for inoculation whereby persons who get inoculated do not suffer. Inoculation might be carried on on a larger scale not only in Bombay, but also in the Mofussil.—Your, etc.,

A LAYMAN OBSERVER.

Bombay, March 7.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While endorsing all that your correspondent, Mr. Vellinker, has to say regarding the nuisance caused by the smoke from the mill chimneys, it is the first duty of the Municipality to put their own house in order. Anyone who takes the trouble to stroll along the newly built quarters on Apollo Reclamation will notice the dense smoke from the chimney of the Colaba Air Compressing Station. The smoke from the numerous wood-shop chimneys of the Tramway stables is wafted into all the houses facing the west and the greatest defaulter is the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, whose trains, every half hour, send up such a black thick smoke that it is a regular nuisance not only to all the houses from Colaba to Grant Road, but to all the people who go along the Queen's Road. The nuisance was not so great when English coal was used, but now that country coal is exclusively used it is vitiating the atmosphere all round, and it is now high time that some steps should be taken to mitigate, if not to check, the nuisance altogether.—Yours, &c.,

U.

March 5.

HOLI CUSTOMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has appeared—and the appearance promises to continue—a fund of literature lately, about the indecency incidental to the observance of the Holi festival. This is simply another freak of beating about the bush to bring about a reform, though much needed. In fact such of the Hindu gentry as read your dailies are the least qualified by their dignity to go down to the masses to preach the gospel of reform. The evil of the festival is in fact the monopoly of the tagrag and bobtail, up hill and down dais Hindu population of this city. The best way is not punishment under a criminal code, as it may threaten a chance of discontent, but simply sympathetic approach towards the masses by means of pursuasion from their own co-religionists, and by no means from Anglican Missionaries.—Yours, &c.,

BENGALEE BABOO.

WORK at the Cordite Factory in the Arvenghaut Valley and at the Power House in Kartairy, says a Nilgiri correspondent, is progressing very rapidly. At the former some of the buildings are ready to have their roofs put on, and a great quantity of material is already on the ground. The Arvenghaut Valley is only separated by a saddle from Wellington; and is no more than a mile from the cantonment, where the officers of the Military Works Department are stationed, who are superintending the structure. Kartairy is further from Wellington, perhaps between four and five miles, but here, too, the reservoir over the falls is well in hand and the principal water race drilled in the rock.

THE PEKING TRAGEDY.

FURTHER DETAILS.

THE "China Times," the new Peking paper, pubished the following on the 30th of January:—

A most painful tragedy was enacted on Monday night at the Hotel du Nord, Peking. The guests at the hotel were finishing dinner and were still sitting at the table, when, shortly after 9 o'clock, three shots were heard in close proximity to the dining room. The manager, Mr. Diedering, at once ran to the spot where the shots appeared to have been fired, and was met by a British lieutenant, Mr. Denning, of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, who came out of one of the private rooms, staggering, and exclaiming "I am wounded!" Mr. Diedering, at once ordered a doctor to be sent for, and the wounded man was handed over to his care.

Inside the private room a dreadful spectacle presented itself. A husband and wife were lying prostrate on the floor, still living, but at the point of death. Nothing could be done for them, and they shortly afterwards expired.

It appears that three rooms had been engaged at the hotel for Mr. Denning, for Mrs. Lindberg and for her maid. Capt. Lindberg, a Danish officer well-known at Tientsin, and formerly engaged there as military instructor for the Chinese troops, arrived from Tientsin by the Monday night's train and repaired to his wife's room, showing no indication of what was to come. He shot his wife through the chest, then pointed his revolver at the officer, whom he shot over the left hip and finally shot himself through the right temple.

Captain Lindberg was about 32 or 33 years of age. His wife, a Danish lady of attractive appearance was about 26. Their bodies were taken in coffins to the Temple of Heaven railway station yesterday, for conveyance to Tientsin by to-day's train.

Mr. Denning, who was stationed at Tientsin, lies in a critical condition.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

THE EMPRESS BENDING BEFORE THE GALE.

THE "Sinwenpao" vernacular paper, which is now the organ of H. E. Sheng and represents the opinions of the local and other mandarins, published a Peking telegram to the effect that, in response to the demands of the Ministers of the Foreign Powers there for the proclamation of an edict ordering definite punishments for the chief instigators and authors of the Boxer trouble, the following Imperial decree has been issued by the Empress Dowager:—"Prince Tuan and Duke Lan are hereby ordered to be banished to Kashgaria and confined in perpetual imprisonment, never to return to China. Prince Chuang is granted the privilege of committing suicide, and Yu Hsien, cashiered Governor of Shansi, condemned to immediate decapitation." The contents of this decree, according to the above telegram, were at once made known to the various Foreign Ministers, and Prince Ching and Li Hung-Chang are now awaiting a reply.

All this seems to show that the Chinese Court is willing enough to meet the demands of the Foreign Powers, but Europe finds herself deceived again by the astute diplomacy of the Chinese Peace Commissioners; for there is another side to the matter. The message, which we give below, has reached us from an authoritative source. It comes from Hsian, and runs as follows:—"There was quite a stir in the place the other morning upon receipt of a joint memorial from the Peace Commissioners at Peking informing the Court of the demands of the Powers for the definite punishment of the guilty princes, nobles and high ministers. A number of the high civil and military officials in Court at the time strongly opposed the demands, and especially those of military rank declared their readiness to fight and die before consenting to such disgrace as allowing the decapitation of princes of the blood at the demand of foreigners. They worked on the feelings of the Empress Dowager so strongly that she was determined to censure Ching and Li for their audacious memorial when another telegram arrived from Peking—a secret one to the Empress Dowager from the same officers. The telegram was, however, read on the spot, as the Empress Dowager impetuously declared at the time that there was nothing to hide from her officials. The message ran somewhat as follows:—'Do what is required by the Powers; we have made arrangements with certain Foreign officials to get the sentences commuted when the time arrives. Reliable.' This was too good a chance to lose to deceive the foreigner, and the decree noted by the "Sinwenpao" was accordingly issued. The question now is what about the punishment of the other officials whose heads are wanted by the Foreign Ministers at Peking?

THE "UBIQUITOUS" DE WET.

DE WET is not really anything like so ubiquitous as has sometimes been supposed. It is customary in the Boer forces for certain officers to sign memoranda "By order of" certain senior officers. This has frequently given rise to the idea that the senior officer himself was present, especially in the case of summonses issued to garrisons to surrender. It does not follow from receiving a summons signed "By order of . . . that the senior officer himself is present. He my be many miles way, and the summons is signed by a member of his staff who is present and has signed the order on his own responsibility. This is particularly the case in regard to General Christian De Wet, who, both from his being Commandant-General and from his being peculiarly active in keeping his staff moving, has been reported in several places at one and the same time on account of memoranda thus signed. The Boer Generals have attached to them a number of staff officers, termed either adjutants or veld-kornets, and also a number of commandos, whose commandants equally with adjutant and veld-kornets, possess the privilege of signing "By order of" the General.

De Wet is no merely nominal Commander-in Chief. He is given an absolutely free hand. He originates, matures, and executes his plans with out consulting anyone. During an action he never enters the firing line, a spot where he has lately been in the habit of placing his civilian prisoners, but sends his orders by mounted men, Both he and Botha are by no means popular. Their men, however, admire and fear them, place in them implicit confidence, and consequently obey. He has been seen quite lately on one occasion to use the sjambok on sluggards, but the adoption of such an extreme measure is exceptionally rare.

The rumour so widely circulated for some months past that ex-President Steyn has been and still is a prisoner in De Wet's hands is without foundation. Steyn has been for some long time a negligeable quantity in Boer councils, but there is no sign of a guard over him. He it was who headed that magnificent dash through the Thaba N'chu-Lady-brand cordon on December 14.

It is equally untrue to say that De Wet is keeping his men in the field by an elaborate system of police, the members of which have orders to shoot anyone who attempts to make away. At Springhaansnek the other day all the Britishers who were prisoners in Boer hands effected their escape. Any number of De Wet's men could then have cleared had they wished to do so.

ALCOHOL IN MINUTE QUANTITIES.

PROFESSOR HORSLEY ON ITS DANGERS.

The good people who are such really "moderate" drinkers as to put only a teaspoonful of spirits in half a tumbler of water, and to drink the compound at meal times, must beware: they are standing in the most perilous position, although they are little aware of the fact. Professor Victor Horsley, F. R. S., lecturing at the London Institution explained that his purpose was to lay before his audience a survey of the most recent work that had been done on the question of taking into the body not large quantities of alcohol (that was know to be injurious), but small quantities usually spoken of as dietetic—that which people imbibed at meal times. Professor Horsley called to his aid the results of recent investigations by Professor Kraepelin (an authority whose name should, he thought, be a household word), who pointed out that alcohol had an immediately quickening effect, but that was followed by a second stage of failure and loss of power. The subjective sensation of well-being, such as was experienced, for instance, after taking wine, was, he declared, a deception as regarded the activity of the brain in doing intellectual work, and it was also a deception as regarded the performance of muscular work. It was, however, now for them to learn that it was a serious intellectual deception to take alcohol even in extremely small quantities. This fact was of great importance in endeavouring to understand how a substance like alcohol, which paralysed, could also stimulate. The first effect of a small quantity of alcohol was to suspend or to interfere with the operation of the highest parts of the brain, which, translated into popular language, meant the loss of the controlling mechanism, as though a break had been removed from a wheel which went on more quickly than before, but not necessarily more efficiently. On the other hand, experiments with tea showed that at first it produced an acceleration, but there was no paralysing effect subsequently. The stimulation stage with this liquid passed away, but there was no loss of power, and precisely the same thing had been shown with regard to coffee. Numerous limelight illustrations and explanations led the learned lecturer to a final declaration against the use of alcohol in a dietetic form. When so taken, he said, it was distinctly followed by a change in the nervous system—a change that could not be considered a beneficial one.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL visited Benares on Monday, and addressed a meeting of the principal residents in the Town Hall. The plague, he pointed out, had now taken firm root in Ballia and Benares, and the only measures likely to drive it out were house vacation, disinfection and inoculation. The Government will assist the people if they, of their own free will, are wise enough to adopt these measures; but the Lieutenant-Governor did not go beyond the expression of a hope that they would be adopted. The truth probably is that the great majority of the inhabitants probably believe they are useless, and only bitter experience will teach them the contrary.

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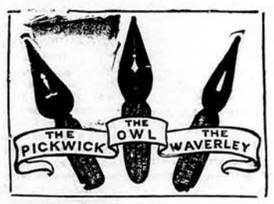

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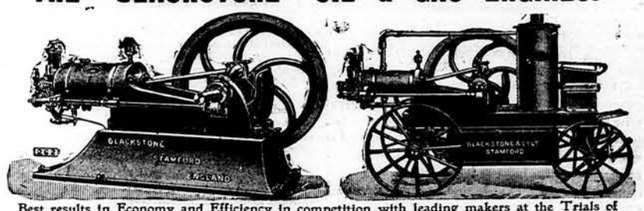

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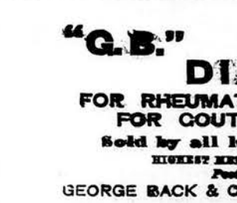

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ART AND LETTERS.

MR. MURRAY announces the autobiography of Sir Harry Smith, whose wife was the godmother of the Ladysmith we all know so well. Lady Smith was one of two sisters, Spanish ladies rescued during the Peninsular War by Sir Harry and a brother officer, who married the other. The book is edited by Mr. Moore Smith.

Sporting records have always been a remarkable school for style of a certain order. A paragraphist of the "Daily Chronicle" calls the following flowers of speech from an account of a recent football match:—"By way of atonement Stevenson quickly planked on a brace—one following a divine centre by Gendes, and another coming as the coping-stone to a towering piece of work by Fulton." What, after all, was the other Stevenson, the literary Stevenson, the maker of fine phrases, to this Stevenson, who does the things that inspire phrase-making out of the reach and beyond the scope of R. L. S. himself?

In "The Filipoui Martyrs" (John Lane), Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who describes himself as "an eyewitness," brings before the public a severe indictment of American policy in the Philippines. It is a policy of extermination, a policy of breach of faith and the betrayal of Aguinaldo, according to Mr. Sheridan, who certainly does not employ week terms in denouncing the "arrogance of General Otis." But even on Mr. Sheridan's evidence it is evident there has not been one set, determined policy since the victory of Admiral Dewey, but a series of contradictory phases of policy.

Captain H. C. J. Biss has written a book on the Relief of Kumasi, which will shortly be published under that title by Messrs. Methuen. It is a complete narrative of the recent campaigning in Ashanti. Captain Biss accompanied the relief column under Sir James Willcocks. The great interest of the narrative consists in the fact that the column, which was greatly outnumbered by the Ashanti warriors, who fought hard to the last, consisted of native levies, which considerate treatment by their English officers had turned into disciplined soldiers. Captain Biss's volume contains a map and plan, and numerous photographic illustrations taken on the spot.

Many readers will have heard of the valuable suggestion made by Lord Rosebery that Linlithgow Palace should be restored in commemoration of the reign of Queen Victoria. The "Edinburgh Evening Dispatch" has invited expressions of opinion on the matter from some representative Scotsmen, and published a number of the replies it has received. It cannot be said that there is unanimous approval of Lord Rosebery's scheme; but the Master of Elibank, Sir Noel Paton, and Sir Arthur Mitchell are among its supporters. It appears to be felt by many that any memorial should be in some form that could immediately be recognised as connected with the Queen. The whole question of memorials is a curious problem in symbolism, but if the Queen's reign is to be commemorated in any outward form, there seems much to recommend Lord Rosebery's proposal. The successful restoration of a beautiful and historic building would be of more value to Scotland than many statues and monuments.

A notable feature of literary production in America at this time is the prominence given to the country's Colonial past. It is to be seen in the rise, progress, and immense popularity of the historical novel, as in "Richard Carvell," that engaging picture of eighteenth century life in the New World. A side of the subject not often treated has been taken up by Mr. C. A. Hanna, in a volume to be published by Messrs. Putnam, of New York and London. He deals with the extent and influence of the Scotch element in the peopling of America. Under the Scotch must be included the Scoto-Irish, otherwise the Ulster Protestants, whom the Anglicans and the commercial prohibitionists in Great Britain forced to seek a freer home on the other side of the ocean. It was these Scotch and Scoto-Irish who first penetrated into the unknown West, beyond the mountain barrier, to the narrow strip between which and the Atlantic the early settlers in Virginia, Maryland, etc., confined themselves. The subject is rich enough to furnish forth a cartload of historical novels.

The embroidering for the Queen's Chair of State for the opening of Parliament is an exact reproduction of that on the throne occupied by her Majesty, at high Parliamentary functions during the last forty years. The back shows the quarterings of the Royal arms in gold and coloured silk on a ground of deep crimson; and the Irish harp in gold silk with silver strings on a ground of deep sapphire blue. The velvet in both cases has been exactly matched to the tone of crimson and of blue on the chair to be occupied by the King. The velvet was originally bright crimson and bright Royal blue, but forty years have dimmed the brightness. The seat is richly embroidered, the Tudor rose in the centre worked in gold silk, and surrounded by a wealth of ornament in leafage, wild rose, and shamrock. For the other two Royal chairs, smaller than those of the King and Queen, a ducal crown is being worked in gold silk.

Some pessimists are already shaking their heads over the chances of the present reign in English literature in comparison with its predecessor. It is quite likely that they will prove to be right in their forebodings, but it is impossible to tell; and prophecy, as George Eliot said, is the most gratuitous form of error. Where, say these depressing people, are your Tennyson and Browning, your Dickens and Thackeray, your Carlyle and Macaulay and Ruskin, your Arnold, your Darwin, your Pre-Raphaelites, your George Eliot and Brontes? Well, it may be worth while to remind people of this kind that at the accession of Queen Victoria, of all the writers cited, Carlyle and Dickens were the only two who had given any measure of their powers. "Sartor" had been published a few years before, but rare were the readers or critics who knew much about it. Dickens had published "Boz," and was publishing the all-conquering "Pickwick." Tennyson had only published the two early volumes, and it was not till 1842 that his future position was truly indicated. Browning had published "Paulina" and "Paracelsus," and his readers were rarer than Carlyle's. Macaulay was famous only as an anonymous reviewer. Thackeray and Ruskin and Darwin had not yet entered the lists of fame, nor George Eliot nor the Brontes. Arnold was a lad at Rugby, Dante and Christina Rossetti were little boy and girl and William Morris was a baby.

The moral of the centuries is the same. When England entered upon the nineteenth century which was to prove so rich in literature, Pye was our poet laureate; Wordsworth and Coleridge had but given the world the much derided volume of "Lyrical Ballads," while Scott had published a couple of translations from the German; Lamb was an obscure clerk, and Hazlitt equally unknown; Byron was at Harrow, and Shelley and Keats young children. Who can say that there is not now in the nursery, or at school or college, the poet or essayist or historian or philosopher who is to render the new century illustrious? Meanwhile, though sober persons may rightly deprecate the uncalled-for comparison by too enthusiastic critics of our young geniuses of to-day with the greatest names in our literature, it is at least fair to recall what worldly fame these illustrious predecessors enjoyed when they were of the age and at the stage of achievement of our contemporaries.

A less hypothetic kind of comparison can be made with regard to the survivors from the previous reigns. When Queen Victoria came to the throne Wordsworth was still alive, with Southey, Landor, Campbell, Moore, Rogers, Hogg, Leigh Hunt, Peacock, and Hood; so were Isaac Disraeli, Sydney Smith, James and Horace Smith, Hallam, Brougham, Lytton, Wilson, De Quincey, and Sir William Hamilton; so were Maria Edgeworth and Galt. We, for our part, have Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Aubrey de Vere, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. A. Russel Wallace, Dr. E. B. Tylor, Dr. Frazer, Mr. Leslie Stephen, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Morley, Mr. Lecky, Dr. Gardiner, Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. Lang, Mr. Gosse, Mr. Robert Bridges, Mr. Baring, Gould, Sir Lewis Morris, Sir Walter Besant, Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. Alfred Austin, and so on. Warned by Mr. Quiller Couch's fate with his recent anthology, I dare not tackle the newer names, but shall leave the friends of Mr. Kipling, and of the Celtic Renascence, and of the problem novel, and of the poetic drama, and the "Men of the Scots Observer," to complete the selection for themselves.

Many happy returns of the day to Sir Evelyn Wood, whose sixty-third birthday occurred on Saturday. He gave us five years ago in his book called "The Crimea in 1854 and 1894" some very interesting reminiscences of the Crimean War suggested by his recent revisiting of the old scenes. Perhaps he may soon consider the time ripe to give us his reminiscences of South Africa.

The Queen's death has revived rumours of a forthcoming publication of Lord Beaconsfield's Life and Letters. The "Athenæum" states that Lord Rowton's long expected book was practically completed sometime ago, and opines that now the Queen is dead there is no reason why its publication should be longer delayed. Other authourities have informed us that, Mrs. Craigie, to whom, according to more than one categorical statement to the Press, Lord Rowton had delegated his task has been compelled by the same sad event to enter upon the serious consideration whether she can undertake the biography consistently with her other literary calls. Messrs. Longmans know most about the matter.

The life of the late Bishop of London is to be written by Mrs. Creighton, who will be much obliged if any persons possessing letters from the Bishop will kindly lend them to her for use in the preparation of the biography. Communications should be addressed to Mrs. Creighton at Fulham Palace, S. W. Mrs. Creighton particularly hopes that she may receive from the occasional correspondent who from time to time sought the Bishop's advice or instruction the letters written by him in answer to such appeals. The biography will be published by Messrs. Longmans who believe that materials also exist for at least two posthumous volumes of Dr. Creighton's writings, one to include essays and addresses on literary and the other on ecclesiastical subjects.

Mr. Arthur Benson has prepared a shortened form of his biography of his father, the late Archbishop of Canterbury. The book in this abridged edition has been reduced from two volumes to one. Swift's Brobdingnagian king affirmed that whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together. Conversely it may be said that the modern biographer who makes one volume do where two had been considered necessary before does essential service to the literary community.

NOTICES.

The morning of life is the time of abundance, profusion, strength, vigor, growth. When the sun begins to sink, when the midday of life is past, then the hair begins to fade and the silvery gray tells of approaching age.

Sunrise or sunset? Which shall your mirror say? If the former, then it is rich and dark hair, long and heavy hair; if the latter, it is short and falling hair, thin and gray hair.

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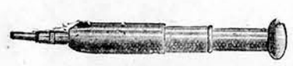
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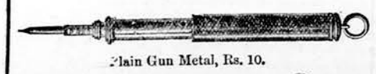
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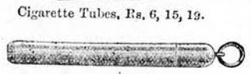
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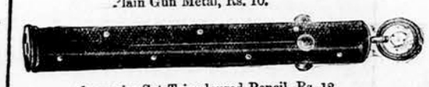
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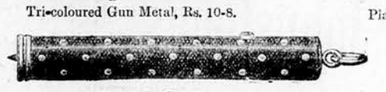
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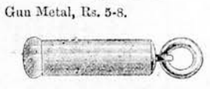
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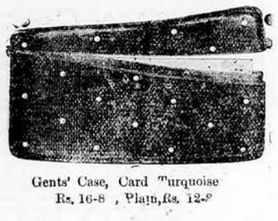
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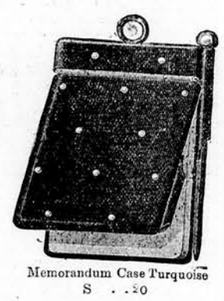
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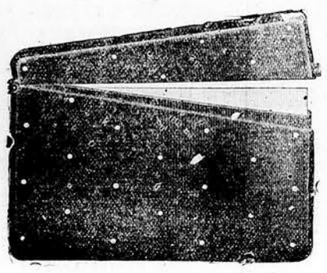
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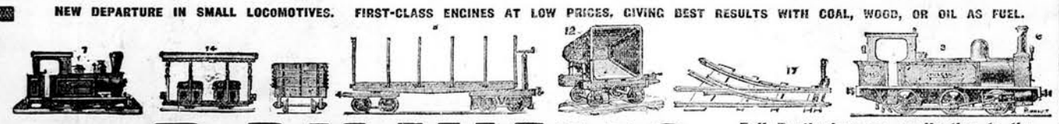

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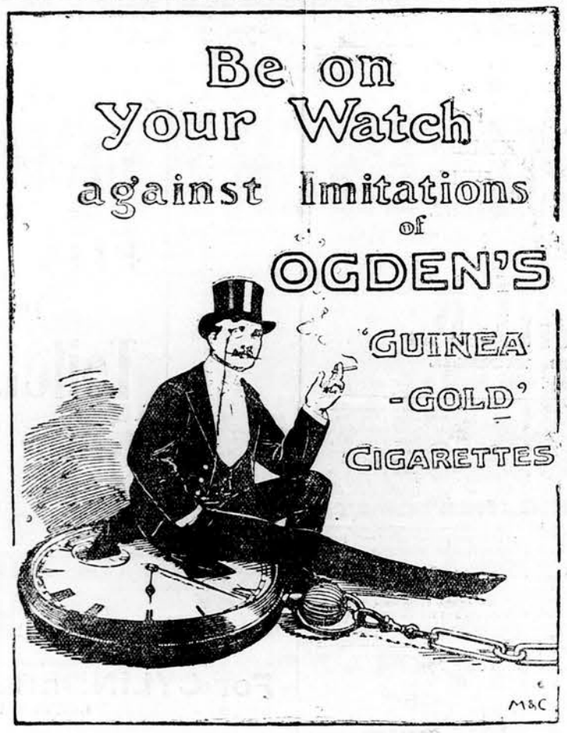

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